

# THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.  
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

## Public Spirit.

We have hit upon a plan that may, perhaps, create some public spirit among our townsmen. It is complained that this essential motive power is greatly wanting among us, and that the town has not a single leading man, in the full sense of that appellation. This is a serious charge, and if true, it places us in a sad condition. Collectively there is no mistake that we possess considerable power of human mind and muscle, combined with a corresponding strength of capital and business advantages. But these, without proper method, direction and management are like a locomotive without an engineer to guide it. We labor to little purpose, and fail to attain that importance and success to which we have a right to aspire.

Well, our plan is this: Some of our good citizens will expect to become candidates for office by and by, and the people will expect to vote for them. But to ensure the success of those who may become the fortunate nominees, we wish to warn them that the great qualification we shall require of them is, that they be men of liberal public spirit. No man is fit to represent a town who does not study to know and to promote its interests. He should be a generous worker for the welfare of the community; otherwise he is unworthy of its suffrages. No one can object to this qualification, and we shall therefore venture to insist upon it as a test for every candidate—no matter how high or low the office sought. Then, if men love office, they will be apt to try to possess the fitness required. Do not numbers of our towns men desire to occupy paying positions? Let them become public spirited men, and they may get them.

To be "capable and honest," in the usual sense, don't mean enough. To be a man of property is no recommendation, if one is close and selfish. To have a good character, of the common, negative sort, is of little consequence. We want men—positive, active, persistent, generous men—men of noble ambition for the people. Such men would exert a commanding influence, just by dint of the spirit they possess, and they would find a great deal to do here for the town and county—for our agriculture, manufactures, wealth, and population. They would be able to call public meetings to discuss important interests, and to secure an efficient co-operation. We need such men; we want them for candidates next fall. These thoughts were suggested to our mind the other day, on meeting a wealthy gentleman in the cars, who was seeking to locate himself somewhere in this region. He inquired respecting Anoka; but we were unable to give him inviting particulars, such as should be prepared to present to every inquirer.

OUR NEW SIGN.—Thanks to Mr. CHARLES I. CLARK, of the Minnesota First, and other Champlin friends, we are enabled to display a sign in letters so large that he that runs may read. Judging from the meagre support our paper receives it could not be generally known that the STAR had risen, they have given this "sign" of the fact. May they be rewarded, the rebellion put down, and the brave soldier inclined to return and take up his residence in Anoka.

The Atlantic for April is received. The table of Contents is as follows: Fighting Facts for Fogies; The Wreck of Rivermouth; The Schoolmaster's Story; Pieter Ignatius; The First Visit to Washington; House and Home Papers, IV; The Black Preacher; Fouquet the Magnificent; Among the Mormons; On Picket Duty; Our Progressive Independence; Reviews and Literary Notices; Recent American Publications.

—Fast day in New Hampshire and Massachusetts is appointed for Thursday, April 7.

# THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. } ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1864. { NUMBER 27.

## A Rumseller Brought to Grief.

Something more than a year ago, Isaac Kimball, the present proprietor of the St. Lawrence House, in this place, applied to the County Commissioners for license to retail liquor, but, (thanks to our Commissioners) they refused to grant him any legal authority to carry on such a wicked and nefarious business. Regardless, however, of their refusal, regardless of the entreaties of dying friends, and regardless of his own pledges, he has, since then, in defiance of law, in defiance of the well known wishes of all the better class of citizens in this place, been keeping a grocery of the very lowest class.

Until last week, however, he was permitted to go on, uninterrupted in the manufacture of drunkards, simply because no one seemed willing to take the matter in hand. But as the County Commissioners, at their last session, appointed our fellow townsman, R. C. Mitchell as County Attorney, and as it is a part of the business of that officer to look after "evil doers," he has turned a portion of his attention, not to liquor selling, but to liquor sellers; and on Friday of last week, a regular bombshell was thrown into the nest of rummies congregated at Kimball's, by his causing the arrest, upon the complaint of Mr. Isaac Twichell, of one Mat Laib, a son-in-law of Kimball, and who seems to be a temporary partner in the concern. The prisoner applied for and was granted an adjournment until Saturday, in order to give him an opportunity of procuring counsel; and on Saturday, Mr. D. A. Secombe, of St. Anthony, who is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, appeared in his behalf. Mr. Secombe made an eloquent and ingenious plea for his guilty client, but the reply of our County Attorney was a complete refutation of his sophistry, and Esq. Blodgett, before whose case was tried, fined the prisoner \$25 and costs. The case was appealed, however, to the District Court, but as the evidence of his guilt is conclusive, and as the law is plain, it is morally certain that the judgment of Esq. Blodgett will be affirmed; and it is only a matter of regret that the fine was not \$100 instead of \$25.

It is to be hoped that our County Attorney will not become "weary in well doing," and that he will promptly prosecute every violation of the liquor law that comes to his knowledge; and now that the ball has been put in motion, we sincerely hope that our citizens will agitate the subject, and not let it rest until our town shall be rid of that intolerable nuisance and curse—the rum hole kept by Isaac Kimball & Co.

The Continental for April is on our table. We give the table of Contents: Sir Charles Lyell on the Antiquity of Man, by a Presbyterian Clergyman. Enone. The Young Author's Dream, by Edwin R. Johnson. The Great Lakes to St. Paul, by Robert Dodge. English and American Taxation, by Egbert Hurd. Aphorisms, by Rev. Asa Colton. The Love Lucifer, by S. Leavitt. Sketches of American Life and Scenery, by L. D. Picholska. Our Government and the Blacks, by Wm. H. Kimball. Out of Prison, by Kate Putnam. Lies and How to Kill them, by Hugh Miller Thompson. Was He Successful? by Richard B. Kimball. Benedict of Nursia, and the Order of Benedictines, by Rev. Ph. Schaff, D. D. Hannali Thurston. Glorious! by L. G. W. The Isle of Springs, by Rev. Mr. Starbuck. The Development of American Architecture, by A. W. Colgate. Jefferson Davis and Repudiation of Arkansas Bonds, by Hon. R. G. Walker. Literary Notices. Editor's Table.

The Red Wing Volunteer says the river from St. Paul to the head of the lake is open, but it may be three weeks before the lake is open. Below the lake navigation has been resumed. There is a prospect of quite an emigration and a large carrying business this season, and those interested wait with anxiety for the opening of navigation.

—Dr. Spurgeon is soon to visit this country.

## SANITARY COMMISSION.

We notice that a branch of the Sanitary Commission has just been organized in St. Paul, and as an agent of this philanthropic association earnestly asks all towns in the State to organize for this purpose, we would suggest that the friends of our suffering soldiers meet at R. C. Mitchell's office, on Monday, April 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. to take measures towards organizing a branch society in this place.

We would also suggest that the clergymen in our respective churches give notice to-morrow of the meeting on Monday. MANY CITIZENS.

The Postoffice has been removed to the store formerly occupied by U. C. Streety, and our new Postmaster, Mr. G. A. Jenks, has fixed up in good order.

See D. D. Merrill's advertisement of a new Map of Idaho.

If you wish to purchase a house, or a vacant lot, in the town of Anoka, inquire of W. W. Waterman.

There will be a School Meeting at the Third Avenue School House, on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is requested.

## For the Anoka Star. The Tree.

Of all inanimate things, the tree is perhaps most companionable for man. With it are associated our earliest and most cherished recollections. Those noble old trees that stood sentinels around our childhood's home—their magic forms rise before me now. Guardian angels, that watched the sanctuaries of domestic affection, ye have my warmest thanks for the kindly offices ye performed—for the hallowed reminiscences ye awaken.

There is the peach, with its leafless twigs covered with crimson blossoms; the cherry, with its snowy tufts and shining leaves; the pear, of darker foliage and whitened blossom; and the apple—prince of trees—with its spreading branches loaded with delicate flowers. How sweet their fragrance! and when enlivened by the song of birds, how delightful to every sense. From yonder grove comes the soft echo of those melodious tones; and in imagination I live again those merry days, when I watched the sweet robin red-breast, the fairy humming bird, the little chickadee, and the merry hearted Robert of Lincoln.

But not for song and sweetness only, are these old friends remembered. Their grateful umbrage was the scene of many a frolic, as daily we watched the swelling embryo, and counted the long, warm weeks that must pass before the longing appetite would be sated with the ripened fruit. There was the sturdy oak—king of the forest—under whose shadow we sat in the noonday heat, and feasted on the rich berry. Noble tree, we felt for it a childish reverence, as the "royal tree" that saved his royal majesty." And then there was the old shattered tree, the halting place half way to the district school house—a rendezvous, where the disciples of Lindley Murray used to meet and drill each other for the morning exercise. But there is one of more pleasing memory—the majestic butternut, from whose wide-spreading arms hung the slender cord in which, with shout and merry laughter, we soared aloft in the air. There too is the humble willow, that waved its delicate pennants over the water courses, and carried our childish imagination far away to Babylon's streams, where Israel's captive princes sat them down and wept, and piously refused to sing the song of Zion to idolatrous ears. Then there are the numerous forest trees—the graceful elm, the stately beech, the walnut, maple, milk-white birch, and trembling aspen—that cover hill side and plain, and preside as goddesses over dell and glade, and whose intertwining branches form the shady arbors

where we sported with the gladness of childhood, walked hand in hand with friendship, or leaned on the arm of love in riper years. And now, in life's prime, I delight to loiter in those hallowed groves, and call up sweet recollections of the past, meditate on the glorious present, and anticipate the ever brightening future. The trees of autumn, how rich in their golden fruit and gorgeous drapery. Winter, too, has its rich pageant of dark pine groves whose verdant foliage contrasts sweetly with the snowy carpet beneath. What solemn voices are heard as the wintry winds sigh through their thread-like leaves.

But there is another class—sad remembrancers of departed blessings—the yew and the cypress that cast their funeral shadow over the marble that tells of a dear parent, a loved brother, it may be of an angel child that smiled a few vernal mornings and then left this rude shore ere the summer sun shone upon its pathway; or, perchance, the bosom friend, the dear companion of a weary life. Sleep on, dear ones, these trees shall keep watch over your last resting-place, and the winds through their thousand-forked foliage play the solemn requiem; whilst faith whispers they are not here, but have ascended the mount of God, with palms in their hands, to dwell amidst amaranthine bowers, and pluck fruit from the tree of life that grows fast by the throne of God. Thus is the tree intimately associated with every period and circumstance of life. Everywhere and at all times has it a ministration of love—a lesson of wisdom for mankind. In summer it affords the cooling shade, in autumn the rich fruit, in winter it supplies him with warmth, and in spring cheers his heart with promise of continued favors. The falling leaf speaks of decay and death; the opening bud of life and immortality. The palm tells of victory, and the olive of peace, the willow weeps for the departed, and the orange betokens bridal joys; the laurel and bay are for the brow of the hero and poet, the cypress points to the tomb, while the modest star of Bethlehem leads heavenward.

Is it any marvel that trees and plants should have been regarded with sacred veneration by ancient worshippers; and entwined with the mystic rites of their religion. The Jews were commanded to dwell in booths at a certain religious festival, and when they would have granted the Saviour a triumphant entry into the holy city they cut branches and strewed them in the way of the glorious personage. The sacred pages abound in figures drawn from the vegetable kingdom. How beautiful are the allusions to the goodly figs, the cedars of Lebanon, the box, the myrtle, and bay. In the ancient Druid services, the oak and mistletoe were objects of mysterious reverence; and we even of the present day feel a sort of respect for these relics of our forefathers' faith. Catholic christendom has its palm Sunday, and its Christmas evergreens. But it remained for the pruning spirit of Puritanism to free her service from ornamental symbols. May we not hope that a purer worship will restore these harmless decorations to their former significance.

With some it is the practice to plant a tree at every birth. How forcibly does this remind one of the voice of prophecy, which declares that "as the days of a tree so shall be the days of my people."

Whoever plants a tree does a good work for future generations. Plant them on joyous, solemn, or mournful occasions; plant them abundantly, that the solitary places may be glad, the wilderness blossom as the rose, that the weary may find rest, the wanderer a waymark, and the hungry food. Every home should have its surrounding garden, well stored with fruit and ornamental trees, vines, shrubs, flowering plants, and esculent vegetables. Every city and village should have its park and public grounds, where the man of trade, the mechanic and clerk,

the teacher and scholar, the seamstress, the mother with her little ones, the sick and aged, all that can, should often go, to bathe in the sunlight, breathe the fresh air, and forget a while their cares, toils and pains.

A rural and embowered cemetery is a requisite of every large place. How fitting the shadow of a noble tree for the last resting place! How gracefully does the willow stretch its pendant branches over the tomb! There the dead may repose without injury to the living, and the mourner weep over the cold marble secure from the gaze of the careless and unconcerned. What a priceless appendage to a city is a suburban grove, for picnics and social parties, where festivals may be held—even political, reformatory and religious gatherings, during the summer months, are not out of place in God's first temples. Here the rich and poor, the refined and coarse, meet to exchange common civilities, blend their sympathies, and wear out some of the artificial distinctions of caste.

Few appreciate the worth of their sylvan cotemporaries. How much our happiness is increased by the presence of the commonest and least valuable of the company! What a blank would be left if but one species were to become extinct; and how desolate would earth be if the mighty army of trees were hewn down! Who would care to survive such a devastation? Once, while riding on a cold night in midwinter over an open prairie of the far Northwest, I learned to value the companionship of even a tree. Snow covered the ground, the wind was finding its way through my garments, I looked for a friendly form, but save my companion and the animal that drew us, there was none. The moon was shining brightly, but cold in its nature, it sympathized not with me; aye, by its very calmness and brilliance it mocked my misery. The stars, warm and bright in themselves, felt not the winds that swept the earth. Suddenly a lone, unaccounted, and guarded tree appeared in the distance; I had for it a fellow feeling. The winds had stripped it of leaves, the life blood was frozen in its veins, it was waiting for spring to clothe it with smiles of joy; I claimed kinship to it, and thanked heaven for the humble friendship of a tree.

And now when I see the axe raised with fell intent, I sigh "Woodman, spare that tree." A few strokes may lay it low, but years, centuries perhaps, will be required to fill its place with a successor. Noble trees, ye have been my companions and teachers thus far through life; may ye continue your friendly services till the shadows of evening close over my horizon, then let the pine breathe my farewell, and the almond tell of my hope. MYRA.

WANTED.—At this office, a good girl to learn to set type.

Paducah, Kentucky, was captured by the rebels, under Forrest, with a force of 5,000 men, on the 23th. The city was sacked and fired.

Nancy James, a colored woman, died recently at Philadelphia at the age of one hundred and ten years.

Vermont has furnished 2,025 more soldiers than have been required of her under all the calls thus far, according to the Adjutant General.

General Banks has degraded from his rank, and confined at Dry Tortugas, an officer of the regular army, attached to the Corps d' Afrique, for an attempted violation of powerless women.

A young woman of Newburyport, Mass., has sent to Mr. Lincoln a pair of woolen socks, on the bottom of each of which is knitted the secession flag, and near the top the stars and stripes, so that when worn by the President he will always have the flag of rebellion under his feet.

The late rise in the Cumberland river has been used with the utmost activity in laying down immense supplies of Government stores at Nashville. Eighty-three steamers carrying forty thousand tons of public stores, have reached or are en route to that city to discharge their cargoes. By the termination of the high water season, the enormous amount of two hundred thousand tons will have been discharged at the Nashville wharves.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.  
One column, one year, \$20 00  
Half column, one year, 10 00  
Quarter column, one year, 5 00  
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6 00  
One square one week, 75  
Each additional week, 25  
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.  
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and with his him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

—The Idaho fever appears to be dying out in all parts of the State. The magnificent report of the heaps of gold there, that a person has only to reach out his hand and take, given by Mr. Fick, appears to be generally discredited, or taken with allowance. The letter of General Pope will not have a tendency to inspire any one with a strong desire to take the overland trip.—[Volunteer.

—An ex slave has just fallen heir to eight thousand dollars in Ohio. Two years ago the planter who owned him brought him to Greene county, in that State, and freed him, and at the same time deposited in bank eight thousand dollars, giving the negro the certificate of deposit for safe keeping. The planter died, the slave lived, and the court ruled that the money belonged to the negro, who enjoyed his good luck amazingly.

—Illinois' war record is the brightest of any State in the Union. Not counting re-enlisted men, she has furnished one hundred and sixty-five thousand three years' men, and now has an excess of twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-six over all calls. The total deficiency in New York is nearly sixty thousand, and in Pennsylvania nearly seventy five thousand.

—In consequence of the late unprecedented cold weather, there will be an almost entire failure of the wheat crop in a part of the State.

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every Tuesday evening commencing at 7 o'clock; likewise every second and fourth Sunday evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, preaching at 10 1/2 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meetings.

## THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 1/2 o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Sabbath meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Baptist church.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Protection H. & L. Co. No. 1.

The Annual Election of Officers in this Company will be held on this (Saturday) evening, April 2d. Meeting at half past seven, at D. P. Craig's shop. Full attendance requested. D. P. CRAIG, Sec.

## I D A H O I

A Map and Guide Book to the GOLD FIELDS OF IDAHO? Colored, in Pocket form, with Multa Covers Price, \$1.25. Published by D. D. MERRILL, St. Paul, Minn.

This work is invaluable to any one who has any intention of going to these mines, or any desire to see the various routes, and ADVANTAGES of the

## MINNESOTA ROUTE.

over the "Great Salt Lake" Ram's Horn! The Map shows plainly the topography of the country from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Coast, compiled from the latest Government surveys, and is correct in all distances, location and elevation of the country upon the line of the various routes—is full of general information, and will sell largely in every community.

The fact that there are among the richest mines of the Rocky Mountains, and that they are the easiest of access, will induce many who are to seek their fortunes in the far West, to find their way to these fields.

Many things conspire to make a very large demand for this Map and Guide Book.

## STATE OF MINNESOTA. SECOND COLLECTION DISTRICT.

U. S. Assessor's Office, Saint Paul, March, 1864.

## PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the

lists, valuations, and enumerations made and taken under the Excise Tax Law of the United States within Division numbered 7, comprising the counties of Anoka, Sherburne, Isanti, and Washington, will be open for examination at the office of John H. Martin, in the town of Anoka, on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1864, and will remain open for the space of fifteen days from said date.

Notice is also given that appeals will be received and determined relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations by the Assistant Assessor of said Division, at the office of John H. Martin, (Assistant Assessor) on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1864, and immediately thereafter until all appeals are disposed of.

H. G. O. MORRISON, Assessor 2d District.

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## STATE OF MINNESOTA. COUNTY

OF ANOKA—DISTRICT COURT FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

(Revenue Stamp 50 cents—cancelled)

Samuel C. McCray against Cordelia A. McCray. The State of Minnesota to the Defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in the above entitled action, which said complaint has been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court, in said county of Anoka; and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the undersigned, at his office, in St. Anthony, in the county of Hennepin and State aforesaid, within thirty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in his said complaint.

WM. LOCHREN, Plaintiff's Att'y, residing in St. Anthony, Minn.

March 12, 1864. 27-24



## THE ANOKA STAR.

### Tare and Tret.

Tare and Tret,  
Gross and Nett,  
Box and hogheads, dry and wet,  
Every grade,  
Wholesale retail—Will you trade?

Goods for sale,  
Roll or bale,  
Ell or quarter, yard or nail,  
Every dye,  
Will you buy?  
None can sell as cheap as I.

Thus each day,  
Weans away,  
And his hair is turning gray!  
O'er his looks,  
He nightly looks,  
Counts his gains and lo! his looks.

By-and-by  
He will die;  
But the ledger book on high  
Shall unfold  
How he sold,  
How he got and lost his gold.

### The Cheating Miller.

Toll! toll! for the miller's soul!  
The dusty miller hath turned to dust!  
The miller he took—continual toll—  
Have even his soul like centering trust,  
Too much toll hath murdered his soul!  
"Toll well,  
That's the toll,  
Summing his death toll,  
Cries toll! toll! toll!  
As his miserly soul  
Descends to hell!"

For the Anoka Star.

### Letters from Idaho.

NUMBER II.

DEAR COUSIN JED:—Once more I take my pen in hand to let you know how we are prospering. But first I must tell you what happened when we was aboard the steamboat: 'twas in Missouri, 'mong kind o' secesh; decent folks wouldn't treat a body so. Well, you see after dinner I felt kind o' stupid, so I took out my pipe—'twas a brand new pipe, husband bought it in Slabtown the day we started—and began to smoke. Just then a port lookin' little fellow come along and sezee, "Marm, this is the ladies' cabin." So I thought, sez I, "Well" sez ee, "its agin the rules to smoke in this room." That's pooty, sez I, husband paid my fare, and hain't a body a right to smoke her own tobacco in peace? I was gittin' riled, husband looked at me, I knowed what he meant, so I put my pipe in my pocket, and didn't smoke no more.

Well, we kept along on the river till that gin out—dear me, how everything did look! We got into a tavern—it didn't look neat, like Squire Smith's tavern in Slabtown, I can tell ye—and a mighty pipe we had to pay, too. We heered down East how they had lightnin' express trains and stambouats, and how 'twas mighty easy gittin' here, but I tell you nait no such thing. Them are all lies, like a great many other stories about the West, got up just to cheat honest folks. There was one rickety old stage coach, but they asked so much husband said 'twould take all our money, so he bought a mule team, and just then, as luck would have it, a party from Minnesota come along so we kept with them, 'cause husband was dreadful afraid of the Indians.

Well, here we are in Idaho. But you see when we got here things wasn't no how as we expected to find em, for we had read in the papers how 'twas a land flowin' with milk and honey, and how we could get cream and sweetenin' and such like out of the wells, and how we could scrape gold off the sides of the mountains, and dig cart loads out of the insid', and pick it up anywhere. Well, all these are awful stories, and I want to warn you against them newspapers, don't you believe a word they say; though the hills do look as if they had been scraped all over, and there was some big holes in the sides. Well, when husband see all this he looked mighty blue, but sez I 'tain't no use, here we are, and its strive or starve. Jed, he didn't seem a bit discouraged, he's a mighty smart boy, I always thought he'd be somebody—he takes after me so every body sez. Well, one day he said to me "marm" sez ee, "I can tell you about this ore gold business," and so he went on to explain about theology, the rocks, and faults, &c. Just then his father come in, and sezee, "Jed, what's that you're talkin' about? The Scripser tells us when the world was made the Creator said 'twas good; and though Adam's fall has made the wild beasts savage, 'tain't penetrated down into the airtl' and made faults in the stones, no how, so let me hear no more infidel talk from a chap like you." Jed, shet up and didn't say another word, then.

Husband never cared about the children being educated much; he's just like his father before him. I remember bow father Stubbs used to argue aginst

learnin, and said it didn't do the world a bit of good; 'twas well enough for doctors and lawyers because law and medicine has got some hard names; but ministers war'n't no better for learnin, and farmers and their wivs were a great deal worse for it. And then how he would laugh about book farmers, as he called 'em, and sezee, "I can teach any on 'em:—and then he would tell about his brother Jacob's wife who could parse grammar and cipher the book through, but couldn't milk a cow nor dress a chicken. Well, Jed, didn't take after his father nor grandfather a bit, he took to learnin, and a mighty sight of it he's got too—its wonderful—I really believe he knows enough to be Governor. And he's nobody to thank for it but me either, for I managed to get him to the academy, and the very first time he come home, sezee, "marm don't you want to hear some Latin?" And how he did say it right off without any book—dominees, ni no, ne, ne; hi, he, ho, hiram, larum, scarum. Well, what I'm coming to is this: Jed's learnin is what helped his father to find the gold. But here I am, to the end of my sheet, so I can't write any more now. Your loving cousin,

SALLY STUBBS.

### Learning to Smoke.

From Merry's Museum.

In all Brooktown there wasn't a better boy than Joe Conner. If any one wanted a favor done, or needed a helping hand, whether in the cause of labor or a frolic, Joe was always ready with his cordial smile and strong sinewy arm to do the required thing. Hence, "Where's Joe?" became the watchword among the boys of the neighborhood. Not an exploring party, not a nutting, fishing, or even a frogging excursion could for a moment be expected to go off with spirit unless Joe were one of the number. As for Joe himself, he had only one great failing. He was so very obliging that he could never say "no," even when he felt that he was morally wrong, or at least foolish, to say "yes." This, as may be supposed, led Joe into more than one dithy, and I am afraid served, in the course of time, to dim a great many other bright points in his character.

Joe, for instance, was naturally an honest boy. Nothing would tempt him of his own accord to take a forbidden apple out of another's orchard; but let a few ill-disposed boys crowd about him with, "Now, Joe, come along, there's a good fellow; we are not going for the sake of the apples, you know, but it'll be such fun to get ahead of old Grimes and run off with some of his fruit; so, come, Joe, and don't spoil all our fun," I really am afraid Joe would not have had resolution to deny them; in plain English, he would have become the good-natured companion of thieves because he lacked courage to be unpopular as an honest boy, even for an instant.

This I find of Joe had already worked great mischief in him; but one of the worst things it had done to the poor boy was to make a snicker of him. Yes, good-hearted Joe, with his healthy body and cheerful mind, had already commenced a habit which, in course of time, would certainly destroy both health and cheerfulness.

At first, indeed, nature made a decided protest, and when Joe smoked the first old stump (given to him by a bad boy named Ed Hunckley), she made a great fuss about it. She made him cough and sneeze almost at the very first puff; she brought the water to his eyes, and in fact, almost strangled him; but he would smoke on; (for wasn't Ed Hunckley watching him with a sneering smile all the time!) Then she hauled down her red flags out of his cheek and lips, and, in fact, stood at half-mast generally. Still, Joe persevered, and finally, she laid him flat down on the grass and made him deadly sick; and Joe wouldn't give up. No, indeed, he was going to be a good fellow and please Ed Hunckley if he died for it. So poor Nature had to give in for the present, but she quietly resolved (as she always does in such cases) to punish Joe well for his obstinacy at some future time.

Meanwhile, Joe, thinking all the while that it was very grand and manly, learned to smoke in the most approved style. He was too poor to buy cigars, so he picked up every stump of one that he could find, never minding how loathsome or disgusting it might really be; and when he had no stumps on hand he would use a pipe borrowed for the purpose from some "extra manly" boy who chanced to have smoking materials to spare.

One day Joe became the joyful possessor of two new clay pipes, bought for a cent at the village store, eating himself upon a stone, he played complacently with his treasures,

(3) admiring their whiteness, and wishing that he had at least a bushel of tobacco stored up for his winter's supply, when suddenly an intimate four-legged friend of his, named "Trip," dashed past him, knocking one of his pipes from his hand.

Everybody knows what happens to a clay pipe when it falls upon the hard ground. Joe looked dismayed at the pieces for a moment, but being, as I have said before, a good natured boy, he soon picked up the little stump of a pipe that was left, and called out to his dog, "Trip, you rascal, do you see what you have done, sir?"

"Trip" bounded back, wagged his tail, and seemed to think that on the whole he had done rather a fine thing, and he was not far from right in my own opinion.

"Now, sir," said Joe, starting up and throwing the pieces of broken pipe-stem over the fence for fear they might cut his little sister's feet, "now, sir, you must learn to smoke."

So Joe commenced to give Trip his first lesson in the manly art of making a chimney of one's self. The dog was willing enough, for the pipe was new and clean. Before an hour was passed, his master had the great satisfaction of seeing Trip standing on hind legs, pipe in mouth, and looking as solemn as any Judge.

"Hurrah," cried Joe, "you're a bully dog, Trip; now just hold up a minute and I'll get some tobacco, and have you smoking in earnest in less than no time!"

With these words the boy rushed to the stable near by, where Ed Hunckley generally spent his leisure hours, and obtained from him a "bit of tobacco." After making all needful preparations, Joe lit the pipe and returned to the fence where Trip was still playing. Ed went with him to see the fun.

Trip, like a good pupil (a good dog pupil I mean), stood erect on his hind legs at Joe's approach, and held up his mouth to receive the pipe. Alas for Joe's hopes! no sooner did the odor of the tobacco reach the dog's nostrils than he dropped the pipe in disgust, and no threats or commands could induce him to have it inserted between his teeth again.

Just then the boys spied Jack, the cat, winding up the long lane with slow and graceful movement.

"Hallo!" cried Ed Hunckley, "if there ain't your sister's big gray cat! Let's make him smoke."

No sooner said than attempted, but Jack liked tobacco as little as Trip did, and the boys only got scratched for their pains.

"I say, Joe," persisted Hunckley, "my goats down there by the stable; I shouldn't be one bit surprised if she'd beat your cat and dog all to pieces at smoking."

"Well," laughed Joe, who did not realize, poor boy, what bad company he was keeping, "let's see."

So they tried to make the goat smoke, but the goat kicked and luttied at such a rate whenever she smelt the burning tobacco near her nose, that the boys were soon glad enough to give up their plan.

By this time good natured Joe had somehow become rather grave looking.

"Ed," said he, very solemnly, "do you think that calf over there in the field would smoke?"

Ed roared with laughter. "I do declare, Joe, you're enough to kill any body, you look so blue; but I am in for trying the calf, if you are."

Again the boys bounded off for this new experiment, Joe pulling away at the pipe all the time to keep it from going out.

The calf was shy, but Ed's hat full of sweet clover blossoms tempted its near approach. Joe caught its head and tried to get the pipe into its mouth. Then such a struggle as there was! The calf was accustomed to sweet milk and fresh, cool grass, so of course she kicked and fought against the filthy tobacco. Finally, the old cow, noted for her crossness, came deliberately toward them, as if to say, "I'll show you, young gentlemen, what you'll get for teaching my baby such tricks," and the boys prudently resolved to try their lessons upon some more tractable pupil.

"Don't let's give up yet," said Hunckley; "there's old dame Gibbon's donkey in the next lot—we can't well try the pipe there; but here's some tobacco in the corner of my pocket; I'll put it on this thistle, and I bet the donkey'll take it, and like it, too."

In a moment the tame creature came toward them, and was soon eating the thistles; he devoured them with a rill until he came to the one with the tobacco upon it. The boys watched the result anxiously, but the creature was less of a donkey than they thought. The plant was left untouched.

"Ed," cried Joe, who had by this time become very serious, "there's only one or more animal on the farm to try, and that's the pig!"

Hunckley was now rather tired of the fun, but Joe walked off so resolutely toward the hog-pen, that he followed, sullenly muttering as he shuffled along: "Well, Joe Conner, if you aint the queerest chap, when you take a notion, that I ever did see!"

The old pig was rooting away in the dirt when the boys reached the pen, but as soon as she spied them, her long snout was pressed greedily against the rough boarding where they stood.

"There," exclaimed Joe, "the pipe has gone out; well I'll give her a taste of the tobacco anyhow, and see how she likes it." With these words he leaned over, and holding the contents of the pipe in his hand, offered it to the dirty, greedy creature in the pen.

The pig sniffed at the morsel for a moment, gave a few grunts, and then turned contemptuously away.

This was enough for Joe. He looked at Ed Hunckley for an instant, his cheeks flushing, his eyes filling with tears. "Ed," said he, flinging the old stump of a pipe almost out of sight, "I, for one, don't intend to be the only beast on this farm who uses tobacco; so never ask me to smoke again!"

Hunckley felt abashed, and, laughing an uncomfortable little laugh, turned on his heel, never to be an intimate friend of Joe's any more, for somehow that day made a kind of distance between them. It had opened Joe's eyes and made him see a great many things as he had never seen them before.

His good nature grew, and with it his strength of will; and Joe was loved more than ever by his friends, though some of the crowd of old playmates dropped away because they learned to understand and respect his "no."

M. E. D.

### SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

A TRIBUTE TO LOYAL WOMEN.

At the close of the Patent Office Fair in Washington last week, Mr. Lincoln, in answer to loud and continuous calls, made the following remarks:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I appear, to say out a word. This extraordinary war in which we are engaged falls heavily upon all classes of people, but the most heavily upon the soldier. For it has been said all that a man hath will he give for his life; and while all contribute to his substance, the soldier puts his life at stake, and often yields it up in his country's cause. The highest merit, then, is due to the soldier. [Cheers.]

In this extraordinary war extraordinary developments have manifested themselves, such as have not been seen in former wars, and among these manifestations nothing has been more remarkable than these favors for the relief of suffering soldiers and their families. And the chief agents in these favors are the women of America. [Cheers.]

I am not accustomed to the use of the language of eulogy; I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women; but I must say that if all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women, were applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I will close by saying, God bless the women of America. [Great applause.]

### SHIP CANAL CONVENTION IN IOWA.

A large meeting of the citizens and members of the Legislature, held a week ago in Des Moines, it was resolved to invite the citizens and business men of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin and Minnesota, friendly to the project of a ship canal connecting the Mississippi river from some point opposite the State of Iowa, with Lake Michigan, to meet in Convention and deliberate upon the measure. For this purpose they propose a convention at Dubuque on the first Monday in May next. The subject of improving the rapids of the Mississippi river will also be introduced, and the aid of Congress invoked for both measures.

A committee of arrangements, consisting of prominent gentlemen of Iowa, was appointed by the meeting to invite all public and influential men, whose co-operation might be deemed desirable, and to request steamboat masters and railroad officials to carry delegates to and from Dubuque, on the occasion, at half fare rates.

A London co-responder mentions that a discovery has been made in France, which will probably revolutionize the paper business. Excellent paper is manufactured from the wood of the oak, walnut, pine, chestnut, and various vegetables, without any addition of rags. A reduction in price of from fifty to eighty per cent. is predicted. Samples were exhibited, and attracted general attention.

—There is an oil excitement at Jackson, Michigan. While boring for salt last week, workmen struck an oil bearing stratum at the depth of 147 feet.

—Compositors are wanted in the office of the Galveston News. The price offered is two dollars and ten cents per thousand.

—There are two reasons why we do not trust a man; one because we do not know him, the other because we do.

—An Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

### MISCEGENATION.

The Independent has been widely accused of favoring amalgamation. Its editor, in reviewing an absurd pamphlet entitled "Miscegenation," which appears to have been written for the benefit of copperhead journalists and orators, says:

It is no part of the duty of anti-slavery men—or of other sensible men—to advise people whom they shall marry. It is, on the contrary, the duty of all men to allow all others, who wish to be married, to marry whom they wish. Marriage is an affair between the bride and bridegroom—with perhaps a mother-in-law's advice thrown in. But beyond this the interference of outside parties is impertinent. While, however, we do not advise the intermarriage of blacks and whites, we hold that if they choose to intermarry, it is nobody's business but their own. Further than this, we hold, that, before a white-skinned slave-master becomes the father of a black woman's child, he ought to be her lawful wedded husband. As a question of ethics, we would like to know the Journal of Commerce's opinion on this point. Will it favor us?

### A PAIR OF SPASMS.

The Spiritual Harbinger says: "In the twelfth hour of the glory of God, the life of God, the Lord in God, the Holy Procedure shall crown the Trine Creator with the perfect disclosive illumination. Then shall the creation, in its effulgence, above the divine seraphim, arise into the dome of the disclosure in one comprehensive revolving galaxy of supreme created beatitude."

To which the 'Mayuga Chief learnedly responds:

"Then shall blockheadism, the jack-assical dome of disclosive procedure, above the allied great leather fungus of Peter Nipunnaygo, the great gooseberry grinder, rise into the dome disclosive mullit coequal, coextensive, and conglomerated lunacies, in one grand comprehensive mix, shall assimilate into nothing, and revolve like a bolt-tailed pussy cat after the space where the tail was."

### RELIGION IN THE SOUTH.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga Gazette says:

"The traveler over Dixie can but remark the total suspension of religious services. He hears of no exciting camp meetings, no class meetings, no celebration of the Lord's Supper, no baptism. All demonstrations are one and the same—a total blank. Before the war we had a host of Sunday Christians and Monday devils all over the South; but now every man is a devil on Sunday as well as on any other day. This is the result of secession. It is an evil, morally as well as politically."

—A Dutch farmer, just clad in the ermine of justice of the peace, had his first marriage in this way. He first said to the man:

"Well, you wants to be marrit, do you?"

"Yes," answered the man.

"Well, you lovst his woman so goot as any woman you ever seen?"

"Yes."

Then to the woman:

"Well, you lovst his man so better as any man you have ever seen?"

"Yes, he was a little, and he said:

"Well, well, do you like him so well as to be his wife?"

"Yes."

"Well, tat is so much as any reason-able man ought to expect; so you are both marrit. I pronounce you man and wife."

The man drew out his pocket-book and asked the justice what was to pay. "Notting at all, notting at all; you are welcome to it if it will do you any goot."

—A gentleman was surprised, during the late frosty weather, to see his little daughter bring home from the Sunday-school library a grave treatise on "Backsliding." "My child," said he, "this is too old for you; you can't make anything of it." "I know it, papa," was the artless reply, "but I thought I could when I took it, I thought it would teach me how to slide backwards."

—Few people comprehend the great amount of sugar used in the United States. In 1882 there were 422,411 tons, or 864,822,000 pounds, or nearly 29 pounds to each man, woman, and child, estimating the population at 80,000,000.

—Dr. Benoist, of Nienville (Vienne) France, says that inflammations on the body are "fed" and aggravated by contact with the air. He paints the inflamed sores in erysipelas and other diseases with collodion, by which means recovery is soon brought about.

—"Captain Jewel," said a son of Erin, as a ship was coming on the coast in inclement weather, "have ye a almenic on board?"

"No, I haven't."

"Thin, by jabsers, we'll have to take the wither as it comes," replied Pat.

—There is said to be eight or ten million feet of logs in the pineries awaiting a rise in the streams for shipment.

### RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

## CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

## Dry Goods.

We are selling  
MERINOES,  
EMPRESS CLOTHS,  
REPS,  
And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,  
at greatly reduced prices.  
Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

### LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.  
For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office, No. 218 Third Street.

15-ly H. KNOX TAYLOR

MME. DEMOREST'S  
Quarterly Mirror of Fashions  
PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present judicious, reliable, and Practical Information in all matters pertaining to ladies' and children's dress. Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.  
To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement and home comfort.  
Do not fail to bear in mind that we furnish, in value, during the year, more than \$2 in full-size patterns free; while in plates, engravings, &c. (valuable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any or all the other fashion magazines put together, and yet the yearly subscription being only \$1, with the extra fifty cents worth of full-size patterns sent as a premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost money only fifty cents, independent of the Carte de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

### UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Annual Taxes for 1884.  
The attention of tax payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.  
By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the first day of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.  
Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the license or special tax.  
Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.  
Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.  
The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by JOHN H. MARTIN, Assistant Assessor for the 1st Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at his office, in Anoka.  
H. G. O. MORRISON,  
U. S. Assessor, 2d Dist. Ct.  
St. Paul, Feb. 29 1884. 24-34

### WHEELER & WILSON'S



### SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine VALUABLE.

The people are perceiving that  
Glowing Representations  
ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility—THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE.

BLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 95,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe. It is the only Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH.

with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot. The WHEELER & WILSON Machines are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.

22nd and FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN FREE.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 264 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.  
St. Paul, September 6th, 1884.



## HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

## Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out

## A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

CATHCART & CO'S.

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of,

Cloths.

Casualties,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Yankee Notions, and newest styles

## Dress Goods,

reasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-

ortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be classed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among

the "old fogies."

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1893.

137

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having been appointed

Commissioners to examine and adjust all

claims for and against the estate of Albert Wood,

late of the county of Anoka, deceased, and

whereas six months and no more is allowed for

creditors to present their claims against said

estate, Notice is hereby given that we will meet

to examine and adjust said claims at the store of

Messrs. F. H. & A. T. Davis, at ten o'clock A. M.

the first Saturday of each month, for six suc-

cessive months, commencing April 1, 1894.

E. H. DAVIS.

ANOKA, Minn., March 24, 1894.

2544

NEW STORE,

## New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end

of the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment of

staple

DRY GOODS,

## Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if

not return them, and your money will be refund-

ed. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1893.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1856)

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235 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 o'clock A. M. to 7 P. M.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;

closes at 2 o'clock P. M.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka daily, except

Sundays; closes at 8 A. M.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge

and Brumfield, leaves Anoka on Tuesday at 10 o'clock

A. M. Arrives at Anoka on Wednesday at 8 o'clock

P. M. Mail closes half an hour before the

time of starting.

G. A. JENES,

Anoka, March 5, 1894.

Post Master.

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## SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing

Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These Improved Machines save ONE HUNDRED

PER CENT. of thread and silk, and make the work

stronger and more durable.

They require no instruction to operate perfectly,

except "the printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods

to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our NEW MANUFACTORY is now complete, with

all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is

already rapidly turning out Machines, which for

beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed

by any manufactured in the world.

N. B.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfac-

tory, it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by

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Of Popular Information, Amusement

and D. mestic economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one

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conducted by various editors, so that it presents

a paper unequalled in variety of useful, entertain-

ing, and instructive contents, and one which

especially commends itself to the intelligent in all

parts of the United States and Canada. Every

week is presented, in its various departments, the

choicest literary and musical entertainment.

A Greater variety of reading matter is given

in the Household Journal than is to be found in

any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is

generally published, being more entertaining as

well as instructive.

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published every week, consisting of the newest

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piano-forte accompaniments, full music page size,

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The literary department is enriched with the

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ing admitted but what is of a kind fit to be per-

used in any family.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household

Journal presents particulars of the newest and

practical family, and the workshop.

Its history and travel gives most interesting

extracts from the many narratives of intelligent

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Its literary and Miscellaneous presents the choicest

gems from the written and oral efforts of our

best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Draught Departments are con-

ducted by two of the most accomplished players

in this country, and challenge comparison with

those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is

edited by one of the most accomplished practical

gardeners in this country, whose articles are

of a general character, and are of great value to

the "Fashions for the Month" is compiled

monthly by one of the lady contributors to the

Household Journal, and presents a faithful reflex

of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world

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## Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

## BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

In Quart " " " 1.00.

THESE Bitters are composed of the best Roots,

Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted

to the immediate cure of all diseases produced

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In its worst forms. They perform these cures

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For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

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For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH,

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S. E. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.

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Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid.

Hove & Stevens' Family Ice Colors.

Van Dusen's Worm Confections.

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Talman & Collins' Extract of Lemon.

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Home Insurance Company,

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Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

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Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

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Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1890.

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The best and cheapest in the world for ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly

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One thousand pages of reading!

Fourteen splendid steel plates!

Twelve colored fashion plates!

Twelve colored Berlin work patterns!

Nine hundred wood cuts!

Twenty-four pages of music!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a

year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class

of "Ladies' Home."

Its thrilling tales and novelettes are the best

published anywhere. All the most popular writ-

ers are employed to write originally for "Pet-

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of short stories, four original copyright novel-

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What Everybody

Says must be true."

EVERYBODY SAYS,

If you want an

A. No. 1, Albany,

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Call on

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

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Everybody says,

That you always find a good assortment of

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Shelf Hardware,

Of every description.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY ROPE.

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BROOMS, IRON AND TIN

TEA KETTLES, SADDLERS,

ALSO;

A splendid assortment of TIN WARE

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Everybody says,

That we have the finest lot of

Grain Cradles, Seythes,

Snaths, Forks,

Shovels, Spades

and Plows,

In the Upper country.

—

Everybody says,

You will always find goods as represented at

the old established hardware store of

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

—

TEMPLE & BEAUPRE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

FREIGHT AGENTS FOR

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU

CHIEN RAILROAD.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Sole Agents for the sale of

LAFLIN & LINTH'S GUNPOWDER,

J. J. CASE'S THRESHERS,







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By A. G. SPALDING.  
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The western portion of the town of Grow contains some good farming land. In the vicinity of M. D. Lapham's are several good farms. Mr. L. has a cultivated cranberry meadow on his lot. Perhaps he will inform the public of his success in this branch of agriculture. The eastern portion of the town of Ramsey is good land, and I am informed that in the northeastern part is some excellent land yet unsettled. There is also good land, well adapted to stock raising, in the western part of the town of Oak Grove.

By properly developing its natural resources, enterprising farmers can do well in Anoka County, and soon become independent. The soil is well adapted to corn, potatoes, rye, oats, vegetables, and hay. All kinds of stock do well. The range of pasturing for sheep cannot be excelled. One hundred thousand pounds of wool can be raised annually without interfering to any great extent with other branches of husbandry. Twenty thousand head of cattle can find feed during the season for growing grass. The great lack is winter feed; but this can be supplied

by raising tame hay, corn, oat straw, and wheat straw. Potatoes can be successfully cultivated, and will yield from one hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels to the acre; and from three to five hundred thousand bushels can be easily raised. The income from this alone would make us an independent community.

More confidence should be felt in the natural resources of our county, and a united effort made to develop them. We do not need to go to Idaho for wealth; it lies at our doors, and if we make the right application of our means we shall have no cause to complain of Anoka County. J.

## Dayton Correspondence.

There is no mistake about it—you may bet high that our town is bound to come into notice. There is always something stirring here, but the last item came near being a close call for "a fine old Irish gentleman," and I must give particulars, and never mind the blarney.

Mr. Patrick O'Smuggins, bedad, was in town the other day, and a lively time he had of it hob nobbin with many an old friend over a glass or two of "white eye," and faith, I don't know as he kept any account o' the drinks, and divil a bit does it matter. About eleven o'clock at night he got the idea into his head (it must have been a tight squeeze to get it there,) that he better make a bee line for home. Well, he got started, but the street seemed to be full of houses, and bedad, he came to the conclusion that everybody had moved all their buildings into the middle of the street, or else he was going through their premises. He was taken somewhat aback, however, when the liberty pole in the public square came up butt against him, and in a very handsome style of art, changed his perpendicular to a horizontal position. He didn't lie there long; after going over half a dozen two story buildings he saw the bridge coming at him full tilt, and thinking the concussion would knock him into the middle of week after next, he sat down in the road when everything within sight began to dance round him in a good old Irish jig. The endearments of home were still wedged into his brain, and a friend passing, helped Mr. O'Smuggins over the bridge and set him on his right road for swate home and Mistress O'Smuggins. If he had kept going he might have got there, but, divil take the luck, he got bewildered, it might have been the effect of the wee drop he had taken, or something else, but be that as it may, Mister O'Smuggins' coppers were very hot, and a sip of water was all he wanted; he was on the river bank and how easy just to lie down and suck a swallow of nature's beverage to slake his thirst. He reached his head over the bank to take a drink as he lay on his stomach, but divil a drop of water touched his lips, he stretched out his neck and edged himself a little further, but blast the luck, either there was a sudden rise in the river or else the bank gave way, he didn't know which, but "something bust," and he struck water in just sixty-four feet from the top of the bank.

There was an awful sizzling when Mister O'Smuggins went into Grow river neck and heels, and when his head came to the surface he began to comprehend that miscegenation between himself and the river was about to take place. There was about ten feet of ice between him and the shore, and the bottom of the river where there is good footing was at least eight feet under his heels; he got his arms and head on the ice, and devoted his whole energies to calling for help. The man who helped him over the bridge heard him, but supposing him to be on the road, paid no attention to his calls. In half an hour, as Mister O'Smuggins' voice became more audible in the stillness of the night, people began to wake up and consider as to the cause of the

noise, and at length it became evident that Mister O'Smuggins must be cooling off. A lantern and a crowd were soon got together, but not until he had been hanging by the arms a full hour. Boards were pushed out for him to get hold of, but his hands were so numb he could not use them. At last he got hold of the end of an inch board with his teeth and they pulled him out high and dry. They got him into bed at the tavern, and after rubbing and bathing and giving hot drinks several hours, succeeded in restoring warmth to the body of Mister O'Smuggins, who said, "bedad, whisky saved; me I'll make love to that; if I hadn't been drunk I'd been drownded, sure."

About seventy-five thousand ties for the Cedar Valley Railroad are being delivered here to go down on the opening of navigation, and business is quite lively.

**BEESWAX.**  
P. S. Mister Patrick O'Smuggins bawled so loud and so long that his echo is distinctly heard going through the woods. B.

The St. Cloud Union has been purchased by Mr. R. Channing Moore, who is to continue the paper under the title of the St. Cloud Times.

Messrs. Plachte & Schultz, just from St. Paul, have the past week erected a meat stall in this place, just below Davis' store, and are prepared to supply all demands in that line.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Washington under date of March 18, says:

The question of a land grant to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, is now before Congress. The grant is to aid in the construction of said road from St. Paul to Lake Superior. The bill, as amended, proposes to extend from Sioux City, the point where the Northern branch of the Pacific Railroad begins the route through northwestern Iowa, through Minnesota, by Mankato, which is at the big bend of the river Minnesota, and by St. Paul and through Wisconsin, by Hudson, to Lake Superior, making a distance of about one hundred miles in the State of Iowa, about two hundred and two hundred and fifty in the State of Minnesota, and one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty in the State of Wisconsin. The amendment, which strikes out all after the enacting clause of the original bill, provides that lands which have been granted already on this route either to the State of Wisconsin or Minnesota or Iowa, are to be deducted from the lands granted under the terms of this amendment. It is thought that the amendment will reconcile the interests of all the States—Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa—and at the same time extend to them the privilege of reaching the northern branch of the Pacific Railroad for the benefit of all those States and the entire Northwest.

A Boston paper suggests the organization of "a grand Lady League," composed of women who are willing to pledge themselves to maintain, while the war lasts, a decent economy in their attire. In connection with this, it is interesting to know that the Merrimac Print Works are about to resume operations, so that calico will once more be cheaper than delaines. These print works have been closed nearly two years.

Gen. Meade has sent to Washington from the front, a rebel paper, containing full details of the proposed re-organization of our army. Gen. Meade is naturally anxious to know in what manner the rebels obtain information concerning prospective military events in advance of his reception of the same news in any official form at his headquarters. Precisely the same thing has been troubling our rulers ever since the beginning of the war.

The question why printers do not succeed in business as well brewers, was thus answered: Because printers work for the head and brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has a head.

It is said that General Lee does not swear, chew tobacco, nor drink whisky. A pretty good old rebel, if this is true.

Sidney Smith says the Anglo-Saxon race was made for two purposes—to manufacture calico, and steel land.

General Rosecrans says that all colored men who fight for their country should be allowed to vote.

**THE SOLDIER WOMAN.**—The woman whom our readers will remember to have seen spoken of in the papers, as having served as a soldier for twenty-two months in a Regiment of Mo. cavalry, was in town a few days during the first part of this week, being engaged in taking care of the soldier who died here on Monday night last. While in the service she took part in five engagements in Missouri, in one of which she was wounded, when her sex was discovered. Revenge for the death of her husband, who was killed in battle, impelled her to join the army, and it is said she was a good soldier. She is quite a tall woman, and so masculine in her appearance, gait, and manners, that the truth of her sex would not readily be suspected. She claims to bacco with a better grace than would be supposed a woman could perform the masticating process, and ejects the juice with an impetus that warns her neighbors to protect their feet and eyes. She is decidedly a subject for study and a good one, too. We believe she makes her home at Minneapolis. [Shakopee Argus.

**ONIONS.**  
The extraordinary rise in the price of onions, caused by the great demand in our camps and army hospitals for this most valuable of all common vegetable anti-scorbutics, has doubtless indicated to all intelligent farmers that the onion crop will be one of the most profitable which they can raise this season. In order to assist them in this most promising work, we copy the following hint from the communication of a farmer to a Western paper:

The prevailing opinion is that to grow good onions, the sets grown the previous year should be planted. This is an error. Better onions and larger crops can be grown from seeds than from sets. The seed should first be sown in a hot-bed as thick as they can stand. As soon as the seed is up, open the beds to the air and water freely. In April prepare your ground, and plant the sets from the hot-beds, singly, one by one, three inches asunder in rows ten inches apart. If the ground is very good and they are well cultivated you may have eight hundred bushels to the acre.

**CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.**—The little daughter of a woman named Norton who lives in a shanty near the foot of Chestnut street, was burned to death on Friday afternoon. The child was about 17 months old, and had been left alone a moment by its mother, who stepped out to get a bucket of water from a spring near by. On returning, she found the little one enveloped in a blaze, its clothes having caught fire from the stove. The child was terribly burned, and only lived four hours.—[Press.

An axe factory in Massachusetts uses twelve hundred tons of iron a year, about one half which is imported, and two hundred and fifty tons of cast steel, most of which is procured from the works at Fitchburg. Its forges consume eighteen hundred tons of coal a year.

Nearly two thousand Government mules arrived at La Crosse a few days since, for use in General Sibley's district. Officers and men have been sent down from here to bring them to St. Paul.—[Pioneer.

Governor Miller has pardoned out of State Prison, Sanford Tripp, who was convicted and sentenced at Anoka, a year or two ago, for manslaughter.

In describing the difference between aristocracy and democracy, it was wittily said of Cincinnati—the democracy are those who kill hogs for a living, the aristocracy those whose fathers killed hogs.

The Missouri Republican reports that gold-bearing ore is now found in Madison county Missouri. Some of it has been analyzed by a chemist in St. Louis, and it is estimated that the cost of working the ores for gold will not be great, and a company is to be formed for that purpose.

The La Crosse Democrat says that some Railroad men were at La Crosse recently, looking after the work on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, twenty miles of which are graded from La Crosse.

A paper can publish the appointments after the coming in of a new Administration, but what paper in the world can publish half the disappointments?

Maple sugar is yielding a first rate crop this year. Its value is estimated at nearly four million dollars.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.	
One column, one year.	\$50 00
Half column, one year.	25 00
Quarter column, one year.	12 50
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year.	6 00
One square one week.	75
Each additional week.	25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.	
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.	

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

**STATUE TO HORACE MANN.**—The statue ordered for the front of the State House in Boston, by the friends of the late Horace Mann, has been executed at Rome, by Miss Stebbins, a young American artist, and a *protege* of Miss Cushman. It has received very high commendation from competent critics who have seen it.

—Say the Democrats, "None but Democrats go to the war." Say the Democrats further, "Soldiers are sent home to vote the Republican ticket."

—Many of the Germans who are coming to Boston to enlist have served in European armies.

—What horn produces the most discordant music?—The drinking horn.

**Married.**  
At the Eastman House, on the morning of the 8th inst., by J. F. Blodgett, Esq., Mr. Orrin Smith to Miss Mattie L. Strong—all of this county.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**  
Services and preaching every Tuesday evening commencing at 7 o'clock; likewise every Sunday and fourth Sunday evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock.

**METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**  
Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 1/2 a. m., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 p. m. A short discourse at 7 p. m., followed by prayer meeting.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**  
Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 1/2 o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7 1/2 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregational church.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**FOUND.**  
A Wallet containing money. The owner can have the same by calling at the residence of Ole Anderson, proving property and paying for this advertisement. E. ESTLAND.  
Anoka, April 6, 1864.

**THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.**  
The readers of the *CONTINENTAL* are aware of the important position it has assumed, of influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which supports it. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily news paper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that no magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing. That the *Continental* is not the latter is abundantly evidenced by what has been done by the reflection of its counsels, in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunchest supporters. Though but little more than a year has elapsed since the *Continental* was first established, it has during that time acquired a strength and political significance elevating it to a position far above that previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. In proof of what we assert we call attention to the following facts:

1. Of its Political articles republished in pamphlet form, a single one has had, thus far, a circulation of one hundred and six thousand copies.  
2. From its literary department, a single serial novel, "Among the Pines," has, within a very few months, sold nearly thirty-five thousand copies. Two other serials of its literary articles have also been republished in book form, while the first portion of a third is already in press.  
No more conclusive facts need be adduced to prove the excellence of the contributions to the *Continental*, or their extraordinary popularity; and its conductors are determined that it shall not fall behind. Preserving all "the boldness, vigor, and ability" which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will greatly enlarge its circle of action, and discuss fearlessly and frankly, every principle involved in the great questions of the day. The first minds of the country, embracing the men most familiar with the details of our political life, and most distinguished for ability, are among its contributors; and it is no more "flattering promise of a prospectus" to say that this "magazine for the times" will employ the first intellect in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country. While the *Continental* will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal; much the larger portion of its columns will be enlivened, as heretofore, by tales, poetry, and humor. In a word, the *Continental* will be found, under its new staff of Editors, occupying a position and presenting attractions never before found in a magazine.

**TERMS TO CLUBS.**  
Two copies for one year, Five dollars.  
Three copies for one year, Six dollars.  
Six copies for one year, Eleven dollars.  
Eleven copies for one year, Twenty dollars.  
Twenty copies for one year, Thirty six dollars.

**PAID IN ADVANCE.**  
Postage thirty-six cents a year, to be paid by the Subscriber.  
Single copies, Three cents.

**JOHN F. TROW,**  
30 Green St., N. Y.

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE FORTHCOMING.**  
The Publisher offers the following liberal premiums:  
1. Any person remitting \$3, in advance, will receive the magazine from July, 1863, to January, 1864, thus securing the whole of Mr. Kimball's and Kirk's new serials, which are alone worth the price of subscription. Or, if preferred, a subscriber can take the magazine for 1863 a copy of "Among the Pines," or of "Undercurrents of Wall Street," by R. B. Kimball, bound in cloth, or of "Sunshine in Thought," by Charles Godfrey Leland (retail price, \$1.25). The book to be sent postage paid.

2. Any person remitting \$4.50, will receive the magazine from its commencement, Jan. 1, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1864, thus securing Mr. Kimball's "Was He Successful?" and Mr. Kirk's "Among the Pines," and "Merrimac's Story," and 8,000 octavo pages of the best literature in the world. Premium subscribers to pay their own postage.



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The western portion of town 31, range 23, and the southern portion of town 32, range 23 is a good farming region, well adapted to stock raising, and is yet unsettled. In the town of Anoka, on the borders of Coon Creek, is some good land, and some that is extra good in the northern portion of this tract. Mr. Barrett, the only settler in this locality, has raised thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, and has generally been very successful in raising vegetables. The south part of the town, along the Mississippi river, is valuable for farming purposes. Hon. Jared Benson lives here, and has an excellent farm. Mr. B. is a successful farmer as well as politician. A. P. Lane, Samuel King, Isaac Strout, and others, all enterprising farmers, live in this vicinity.

There is probably no better land for hay in the State than the bottom lands on Coon Creek. Thousands of tons of hay are cut there annually. This region, embracing the creek bottoms and the marshes, has an area of several thousand acres. It is said that like soil on the western side of the Mississippi, when sowed to Timothy, produces from three to four tons to the acre. If Timothy can be raised here, no section of country in the West can produce more hay than Anoka County. One hundred thousand tons, at a low estimate, can be annually produced in our county, provided tame hay can be raised on these low lands. This at five dollars per ton would be worth five hundred thousand dollars. Will not some of our enterprising farmers try the experiment with several kinds of tame grass?

The western portion of the town of Grow contains some good farming land. In the vicinity of M. D. Lapham's are several good farms. Mr. L. has a cultivated cranberry meadow on his lot. Perhaps he will inform the public of his success in this branch of agriculture. The eastern portion of the town of Ramsey is good land, and I am informed that in the northeastern part is some excellent land yet unsettled. There is also good land, well adapted to stock raising, in the western part of the town of Oak Grove.

By properly developing its natural resources, enterprising farmers can do well in Anoka County, and soon become independent. The soil is well adapted to corn, potatoes, rye, oats, vegetables, and hay. All kinds of stock do well. The range of pasturing for sheep cannot be excelled. One hundred thousand pounds of wool can be raised annually without interfering to any great extent with other branches of husbandry. Twenty thousand head of cattle can find feed during the season for growing grass. The great lack is winter feed; but this can be supplied

by raising tame hay, corn, oat straw, and wheat straw. Potatoes can be successfully cultivated, and will yield from one hundred and fifty to three hundred bushels to the acre; and from three to five hundred thousand bushels can be easily raised. The income from this alone would make us an independent community.

More confidence should be felt in the natural resources of our county, and a united effort made to develop them. We do not need to go to Idaho for wealth; it lies at our doors, and if we make the right application of our means we shall have no cause to complain of Anoka County.

## Dayton Correspondence.

There is no mistake about it—you may bet high that our town is bound to come into notice. There is always something stirring here, but the last item came near being a close call for "a fine old Irish gentleman," and I must give particulars, and never mind the blarney.

Mr. Patrick O'Smuggins, bedad, was in town the other day, and a lively time he had of it hobnobbing with many an old friend over a glass or two of "white eye," and faith, I don't know as he kept any account of the drinks, and divil a bit does it matter. About eleven o'clock at night he got the idea into his head (it must have been a tight squeeze to get it there), that he better make a bee line for home. Well, he got started, but the street seemed to be full of houses, and bedad, he came to the conclusion that everybody had moved all their buildings into the middle of the street, or else he was going through their premises. He was taken somewhat aback, however, when the liberty pole in the public square came up butt against him, and in a very handsome style of art, changed his perpendicular to a horizontal position. He didn't lie there long; after going over half a dozen two story buildings he saw the bridge coming at him full tilt, and thinking the concussion would knock him into the middle of week after next, he sat down in the road when everything within sight began to dance round him in a good old Irish jig. The endearments of home were still wedged into his brain, and a friend passing, helped Mr. O'Smuggins over the bridge and set him on his right road for swate home and Mistress O'Smuggins. If he had kept going he might have got there, but divil take the luck, he got bewildered, it might have been the effect of the wee drop he had taken, or something else, but be that as it may, Mister O'Smuggins' coppers were very hot, and a sip of water was all he wanted; he was on the river bank and how easy just to lie down and suck a swallow of nature's beverage to slake his thirst. He reached his head over the bank to take a drink as he lay on his stomach, but divil a drop of water touched his lips, he stretched out his neck and edged himself a little further, but blast the luck, either there was a sudden rise in the river or else the bank gave way, he didn't know which, but "something bust," and he struck water in just sixty-four feet from the top of the bank.

There was an awful sizzling when Mister O'Smuggins went into Crow river neck and heels, and when his head came to the surface he began to comprehend that miscegenation between himself and the river was about to take place. There was about ten feet of ice between him and the shore, and the bottom of the river where there is good footing was at least eight feet under his heels; he got his arms and head on the ice, and devoted his whole energies to calling for help. The man who helped him over the bridge heard him, but supposing him to be on the road, paid no attention to his calls. In half an hour, as Mister O'Smuggins' voice became more audible in the stillness of the night, people began to wake up and consider as to the cause of the

noise, and at length it became evident that Mister O'Smuggins must be cooling off. A lantern and a crowd were soon got together, but not until he had been hanging by the arms a full hour. Boards were pushed out for him to get hold of, but his hands were so numb he could not use them. At last he got hold of the end of an inch board with his teeth and they pulled him out high and dry. They got him into bed at the tavern, and after rubbing and bathing and giving hot drinks several hours, succeeded in restoring warmth to the body of Mister O'Smuggins, who said, "bedad, whisky saved me; I'll make love to that; if I hadn't been drunk I'd been drowned, sure."

About seventy-five thousand ties for the Cedar Valley Railroad are being delivered here to go down on the opening of navigation, and business is quite lively.

P. S. Mister Patrick O'Smuggins bawled so loud and so long that his echo is distinctly heard going through the woods.

The St. Cloud Union has been purchased by Mr. R. Gunning Moore, who is to continue the paper under the title of the St. Cloud Times.

Messrs. Plachte & Schultz, just from St. Paul, have the past week erected a meat stall in this place, just below Davis' store, and are prepared to supply all demands in that line.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, writing from Washington under date of March 13, says:

The question of a land grant to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, is now before Congress. The grant is to aid in the construction of said road from St. Paul to Lake Superior. The bill, as amended, proposes to extend from Sioux City, the point where the Northern branch of the Pacific Railroad begins the route through northwestern Iowa, through Minnesota, by Mankato, which is at the big bend of the river Minnesota, and by St. Paul and through Wisconsin, by Hudson, to Lake Superior, making a distance of about one hundred miles in the State of Iowa, about two hundred and two hundred and fifty in the State of Minnesota, and one hundred and thirty, or one hundred and forty in the State of Wisconsin. The amendment, which strikes out all after the enacting clause of the original bill, provides that lands which have been granted already on this route either to the State of Wisconsin or Minnesota or Iowa, are to be deducted from the lands granted under the terms of this amendment. It is thought that the amendment will reconcile the interests of all the States—Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa—and at the same time extend to them the privilege of reaching the northern branch of the Pacific Railroad for the benefit of all those States and the entire Northwest.

A Boston paper suggests the organization of "a grand Loyal Ladies' League, composed of women who are willing to pledge themselves to maintain, while the war lasts, a decent economy in their attire." In connection with this, it is interesting to know that the Merrimac Print Works are about to resume operations, so that calico will once more be cheaper than delaines. These print works have been closed nearly two years.

Gen. Meade has sent to Washington from the front, a rebel paper, containing full details of the proposed re-organization of our army. Gen. Meade is naturally anxious to know in what manner the rebels obtain information concerning prospective military events in advance of his reception of the same news in any official form at his headquarters. Precisely the same thing has been troubling our rulers ever since the beginning of the war.

The question why printers do not succeed in business as well brewers, was thus answered: Because printers work for the head and brewers for the stomach, and where twenty men have stomachs, but one has a head.

It is said that General Lee does not swear, chew tobacco, nor drink whisky. A pretty good old rebel, if this is true.

Sidney Smith says the Anglo-Saxon race was made for two purposes—to manufacture calico, and steal land.

General Rosecrans says that all colored men who fight for their country should be allowed to vote.

**THE SOLDIER WOMAN.**—The woman whom our readers will remember to have seen spoken of in the papers, as having served as a soldier for twenty-two months in a Regiment of Mo. cavalry, was in town a few days during the first part of this week, being engaged in taking care of the soldier who died here on Monday night last. While in the service she took part in five engagements in Missouri, in one of which she was wounded, when her sex was discovered. Revenge for the death of her husband, who was killed in battle, impelled her to join the army, and it is said she was a good soldier. She is quite a tall woman, and so masculine in her appearance, gait, and manners, that the truth of her sex would not readily be suspected. She clews tobacco with a better grace than would be supposed a woman could perform the masticating process, and ejects the juice with an impetus that warns her neighbors to protect their feet and eyes. She is decidedly a subject for study and a good one, too. We believe she makes her home at Minneapolis.—[Shakopee Argus.

## ONIONS.

The extraordinary rise in the price of onions, caused by the great demand in our camps and army hospitals for this most valuable of all common vegetable anti-scorbutics, has doubtless indicated to all intelligent farmers that the onion crop will be one of the most profitable which they can raise this season. In order to assist them in this most promising work, we copy the following hint from the communication of a farmer to a Western paper:

The prevailing opinion is that to grow good onions, the sets grown the previous year should be planted. This is an error. Better onions and larger crops can be grown from seeds than from sets. The seed should first be sown in a hot-bed as thick as they can stand. As soon as the seed is up, open the beds to the air and water freely. In April prepare your ground, and plant the sets from the hot-beds, singly, one by one, three inches asunder in rows ten inches apart. If the ground is very good and they are well cultivated you may have eight hundred bushels to the acre.

**CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.**—The little daughter of a woman named Norton who lives in a shanty near the foot of Chesnut street, was burned to death on Friday afternoon. The child was about 17 months old, and had been left alone a moment by its mother, who stepped out to get a bucket of water from a spring near by. On returning, she found the little one enveloped in a blaze, its clothes having caught fire from the stove. The child was terribly burned, and only lived four hours.—[Press.

An axe factory in Massachusetts uses twelve hundred tons of iron a year, about one half which is imported, and two hundred and fifty tons of cast steel, most of which is procured from the works at Pittsburg. Its forges consume eighteen hundred tons of coal a year.

Nearly two thousand Government mules arrived at La Crosse a few days since, for use in General Sibley's district. Officers and men have been sent down from here to bring them to St. Paul.—[Pioneer.

Governor Miller has pardoned out of State Prison, Sanford Tripp, who was convicted and sentenced at Anoka, a year or two ago, for manslaughter.

In describing the difference between aristocracy and democracy, it was wittily said of Cincinnati—the democracy are those who kill hogs for a living, the aristocracy those whose fathers killed hogs.

The Missouri Republican reports that gold-bearing ore is now found in Madison county Missouri. Some of it has been analyzed by a chemist in St. Louis, and it is estimated that the cost of working the ores for gold will not be great, and a company is to be formed for that purpose.

The La Crosse Democrat says that some Railroad men were at La Crosse recently, looking after the work on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, twenty miles of which are graded from La Crosse.

A paper can publish the appointments after the coming in of a new Administration, but what paper in the world can publish half the disappointments?

Maple sugar is yielding a first rate crop this year. Its value is estimated at nearly four million dollars.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.	
One column, one year.	\$50 00
Half column, one year.	25 00
Quarter column, one year.	12 50
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year.	6 00
One square one week.	1 50
Each additional week.	25
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.	
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.	

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

**STATE TO HORACE MANN.**—The statue ordered for the front of the State House in Boston, by the friends of the late Horace Mann, has been executed at Rome, by Miss Stebbins, a young American artist, and a *protege* of Miss Cushman. It has received very high commendation from competent critics who have seen it.

—Say the Democrats, "None but Democrats go to the war." Say the Democrats further, "Soldiers are sent home to vote the Republican ticket."

—Many of the Germans who are coming to Boston to enlist have served in European armies.

—What horn produces the most discordant music?—The drinking horn.

## Married.

At the Eastman House, on the morning of the 8th inst., by J. F. Blodgett, Esq., Mr. Orrin Smith to Miss Lattie L. Strung—all of this county.

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every Tuesday evening commencing at 7 o'clock; likewise every second and fourth Sunday evenings in each month, at 7 o'clock.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, preaching at 10 1/2 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10 1/2 o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7 1/2 o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregational church.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FOUND.

A Wallet containing money. The owner can have the same by calling at the residence of Ole Anderson, proving property and paying for this advertisement. E. ESTLUND.  
Anoka, April 6, 1864.

## THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.

The readers of the *CONTINENTAL* are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent at the helm of its enterprise. No publication of the kind has, in this country, so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily newspaper with the higher literary tone of the first-class monthly; and it is very certain that no magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing. That the *Continental* is not the latter is abundantly evidenced by what it has done—by the reflection of its counsels in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunchest supporters.

Though but little more than a year has elapsed since the *Continental* was first established, it has during that time acquired a strength and political significance elevating it to a position far above that previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. In proof of which assertion we call attention to the following facts:

1. Of the political articles republished in pamphlet form, a single one has had, thus far, a circulation of one hundred and six thousand copies.
2. From its literary department, a single serial novel, "Among the Limes," has, within a few months, sold nearly thirty-five thousand copies. Two other series of its literary articles have also been republished in book form, while the first portion of a third is already in press.
3. No more conclusive facts need be alleged to prove the excellence of the contributions to the *Continental*, or their extraordinary popularity; and its contributors are determined that it shall not fall behind. Preserving all "the boldness, vigor, and ability" which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will greatly enlarge its circle of action, and discuss fearlessly and frankly, every principle involved in the great questions of the day. The first minds of the country embracing the Men most familiar with its diplomacy and most distinguished for ability, are among its contributors; and it is no more "flattering promise of a prospectus" to say that this magazine for the times "will employ the first intellect in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country."
4. While the *Continental* will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal; much the larger portion of its columns will be enlivened, as heretofore, by tales, poetry, and humor. In a word, the *Continental* will be found, under its new staff of Editors, occupying a position and presenting attractions never before found in a magazine.

## TERMS TO CLUBS.

Two copies for one year, Five dollars.  
Three copies for one year, Six dollars.  
Six copies for one year, Eleven dollars.  
Eleven copies for one year, Twenty dollars.  
Twenty copies for one year, Thirty-six dollars.

## PAID IN ADVANCE.

Postage thirty-six cents a year, to be paid by the Subscriber.

## SINGLE COPIES.

Three dollars a year, in advance. Postage paid by the Publisher.

## JOHN F. TROW.

50 Green St., N. Y.

## EDITORIAL FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

"As an inducement to new subscribers, the Publisher offers the following liberal premiums:

1. "Any person remitting \$3, in advance, will receive the magazine from July, 1863, to January, 1864, thus securing the whole of Mr. Kimball's and Kirk's new series, which are alone worth the price of subscription. Or, if preferred, a subscriber can take the magazine for 1863 and a copy of "Among the Pines," or of "Undercurrents of Wall Street," by R. B. Kimball, both in cloth or of "Sausage in Thought," by Charles Godfrey Leland (retail price, \$1.25). The book to be sent postage paid."

2. "Any person remitting \$4 50, will receive the magazine from its commencement, Jan. 1863, to Jan. 1864, thus securing Mr. Kimball's "Was He Successful?" and Mr. Kirk's "Among the Pines," and "Mereboud's Story," and 3,000 extra pages of the best literature in the world. Premium subscribers to pay their own postage."



## THE ANOKA STAR.

### The Workingman.

The noblest men I know on earth,  
Are men whose hands are brown with toil;  
Who, backed by no ancestral graves,  
Hew down the woods and till the soil,  
And win thereby a prouder fame  
Than following king or warrior's name.

The workingmen, whatever their task,  
To carve the stone or bear the hod—  
They wear upon their honest brows  
The royal stamp and seal of God!  
And brighter are their drops of sweat  
Than diamonds in the coronet!

God bless the noble workingmen,  
Who rear the cities of the plain,  
Who dig the mines and build the ships  
And drive the commerce of the main;  
God bless them, for their swarthy hands  
Have wrought the glory of all lands.

### What can I Do?

What if the little rain should say,  
"So small a thing as I  
Can never refresh the thirsty fields,  
I'll tarry in the sky?"

What if the shining beam of noon  
Should say in its fountain stay,  
"Because its single light alone  
Cannot create a day?"

Does not each rain drop help to form  
The cool refreshing shower?  
And every ray of light to warm  
And beautify the flower?

For the Anoka Star.  
True and False Spirits.

The laws of communication are the same in all persons, in all places, and at all times. There is a pervading medium by which language is conveyed to the ear, and that medium is the atmosphere. Remove this, and there can be no communication by sound.

There is also a sympathetic medium, which conveys thought or feeling without sound. This medium is the atmosphere of thought, or reciprocal affinity, existing between souls of like natures. The sound itself may not always convey the truth; neither can language always portray to the receiver the exact idea of the communicator. When all the conditions are favorable, then the communication is perfect. Thus, if we are to receive the spirit of love we must be in a proper condition; heart must respond to heart, truth to truth, holiness to holiness, and purity to purity.

The axe must be laid at the root of the tree; for if the heart be not purified by the grace of God we are blind leaders of the blind. For out of the natural heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, blasphemies. These evil thoughts can be conveyed to others, and there may be a unity of purpose existing between the giver and the receiver. How far this sympathy with evil can extend cannot be fully proved. But if modern Spiritualism can be relied upon, it extends to the spirit world, and lying spirits do communicate with spirits in the flesh. And why should they not? Are the laws of communication severed at the change of our mode of existence? If the same law holds good in the future world, it is highly important that we cast off the old man with his deeds, and put on the new, that we leave no unfavorable influence behind us; or that the evil in us produce not like characters in others, for present and future life.

The Scriptures can be relied upon, that spirits do communicate; for we read, "Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to them who shall be heirs of salvation?" Heb. i. 14. Modern Spiritualists claim that spirits do communicate. So does the apostle Paul. And according to the doctrine of the apostle they do act as guardian angels to those that are heirs of salvation. If this be so, then the medium is the same in both cases.

By sympathy the evil seek the evil, and the pure the pure. One is the counsel of the depraved and wicked, and the oracle of lying spirits; the other the counsel of those that have received the knowledge of righteousness and truth. Shall we choose to receive as divine truth the opinions of the impure and of uninspired men, who have not received the gift of the sanctifying spirit of love to God and man, and all attributes manifested by Christ? Is it not better to look to the great example, Christ, for truth, and receive it in the only true channel, by the Spirit of Truth, or the Holy Ghost?

R.

—A Confederate dollar is worth, at the present time, exactly five cents, which makes the pay of a private in the rebel armies fifty-five cents a month.

—Truth never can be anything else than truth; fact can never be anything else than fact; and no two truths or two facts in God's universe can be in hopeless and irreconcilable contradiction.

—He who violates a pledge to which he has written his name, strikes down his honor with his own hand.

## HOW NATIONS BECOME FREE.

From J. W. FORNEY, in the Morning Chronicle.

When a skillful commander makes a campaign into an enemy's country, he does not move his forces in close column over a region not previously examined, but sends out detachments to scour the country, and take possession of prominent points, from which the enemy's movements may be observed and signaled from afar. He sends out his sharpshooters, those radical warriors who never level their rifles without intent to kill. It will be readily admitted that this advance guard is an absolute necessity in the plan of the commander. It is formed of picked men, noted for their vigilance and fidelity. They are sent forward to prepare the way for the advance of the grand army. And when the chiefs of divisions see these daring pioneers in possession of commanding positions far in advance, they know that their forces may be safely moved up to points so covered.

Not much more than thirty years ago, a small but select band of pioneers went forward to spy out the way of progress for the American people. They were men noted for earnest and inflexible purpose—men who abhorred wrong and oppression as intensely as they loved right and liberty. They went forward into the enemy's country—a long way in advance of the masses—and lighted their signal fires upon heights which seemed utterly impracticable to those who remained behind with the main body.

The chiefs of parties despatched messenger after messenger to them, at first earnestly, and finally peremptorily commanding their return. They were told that the main body could never be drawn up those heights; that to go forward on the heels of such a rash reconnaissance would be to go forward to certain destruction. The daring pioneers returned answer that the enemy lay beyond; that he was perfecting his plans for a general advance, intended to overwhelm the people with defeat; that his avowed purpose was the destruction of the liberties of the masses; and that to be met successfully he must be sought, and forced to fight the friends of truth and right upon their own chosen ground. They further entered into long arguments to show to the chiefs of parties that the avowed purpose of the enemy was destructive of popular liberty; that he was aggressive from necessity; and that, if they did not lead the people to meet and vanquish him, he would inevitably seek out and vanquish them.

So the contest raged between the chiefs of parties and the hardy pioneers on the path of national progress; the former deriding the latter as a pack of fanatics and fools, disorganizers and public enemies, and the latter returning epithet for epithet, and denunciation for denunciation. Both parties seemed to grow bigoted and unreasonable, in their ways, with this difference, that while the politicians generally admitted that there was a stupendous wrong, but affirmed that it was impolitic to right it, the radicals, or fanatics, as they were called, declared that to do right and justice was always expedient. One made it a matter of expediency; the other of principle and duty.

Thus commenced, and progressed, the war between slavery and anti-slavery. Of the latter, Garrison and Phillips were and are distinguished chief apostles. They went forward, and lighted the signal fires of freedom in the teeth of an intolerant, nay, a murderous public opinion. Not many, who now rejoice in the death of slavery, but at some time in their lives looked upon these pioneers as fanatical, if not foolish; as utterly impracticable, if not criminal. To-day we can see that folly, like wisdom, cannot be monopolized by a particular sect or party. To-day we know that those signal fires, lighted so far in the advance of public opinion, had their uses. We begin to recognize Providence in history. To-day we behold the main body—the people—encamped upon those seemingly inaccessible heights; and those signal fires have so increased in brightness and volume that they have become the camp-fires of such an army of anti-slavery men and women as the world never before saw, and the whole continent is illumined.

Such are the beginnings of national progress. Men are like the moth. Set a light in the most impracticable place, and they seek it. They seek it involuntarily. They can no more avoid being drawn toward the light than the germ can avoid piercing upward to the sun; or the vine, whose roots in a dungeon, and straightway stretches across the damp floor, and along the slimy walls, to the light shed through some minute crevice. It was inevitable that the American people should become anti-slavery. Garrison and his fellow-pioneers were not originators but followers. They planted their feet on the firm rock of the Declaration of Independence, and refused to move. They fore-reached

time, and caught a glimpse of the "must be" in advance of their generation. But Thomas Jefferson was made the instrument of the enfranchisement of the American people. He lighted the fire at which Garrison lighted his lamp. It was Thomas Jefferson who added slavery to the catalogue of crime in his indictment against King George. Garrison only moved up to Jefferson's stand-point. He has done little save to reiterate Jefferson's definition of the inalienable rights of man. How earnestly, how unflinchingly, how temperately, all things considered, has he done his work! The mark of every shaft of malice and abuse launched by the chiefs of all parties for thirty years; making himself nought among men that he might be of service to the humblest; keeping himself pure—a stranger to the vices which disfigure the majority of men; with a single ambition—to become the iconoclast of the age. The hero of such a purpose may well be pardoned his eccentricities, and indulged in unlimited theorizing.

The American people must not forget that this day and its triumphs are but the unfolding of the thought of Thomas Jefferson when he penned the Declaration of Independence.

### SOUTHERN ARISTOCRACY.

Parson Rowland has said some pretty hard things about the Southern aristocracy. Here is a hit at the Knoxville branch:

For the last forty years Eastern Tennessee has been cursed with an aristocracy whose headquarters has been at Knoxville, and whose consciousness of superiority has been sticking out whenever a family has owned from three to ten kinky-headed negroes. This was an aristocracy founded alone upon the nigger, and so far as it carried its insolence for years, that when one of these 'upper' would speak to the wife or daughter of an honest mechanic, or a decent laboring man, they regarded their act of speaking as one of great condescension!

It is not sufficient for the world to know that these high flyers were the descendants, in a direct line, from some old foreigners who had been sold out upon shares to pay their passage to this country. It was not sufficient to know that their illustrious predecessors had taken their start in life by peddling in pins and needles, by spading up gardens for other people, or by entering other people's lands, and by hook or crook, securing their titles!

Through the mercy of God, the firmness of Mr. Lincoln, and the madness of the Southern Confederacy, we are all about to find a common level, where we can at least boast that the Lord is the maker of us all, but the times are changing! It will require lamps and gas-lights in day-time to find the aristocracy of this town. The dirtiest branch of the concern is following in the rear of Longstreet's army; some of them are attempting rape upon decent women; some are losing the little they had accumulated by playing cards; and others of them are killing themselves by drinking mean whiskey. The days of their greatness and glory are over, and they are standing now where their merits, conduct and associations by right have placed them.

### EVERGREEN TREES.

The best of all for variety and shelter, they are indispensable on the prairie—hardy, vigorous, ornamental—they can scarcely be too much used. Though not readily raised from seed, the small plants are to be had very cheap at the nurseries, and are much the best for extensive planting. The White Pine, Red Cedar, and American Arbor Vitae, are truly valuable for timber purposes, and will sometime be grown here on a large scale. Presently, thousands of Red Cedar posts and stakes will be wanted for vineyards all over the West. The Norway Spruce is one of the very best evergreens for nearly all purposes. No trees are easier grown or pay better on the prairies, than young nursery grown evergreens. We don't know a better investment for enterprising farmers who would stock their own places, and grow a few for their slower neighbors. As trees and timber, products of the soil, are more and more in demand, who should be familiar with them like the farmer, and most of all, the prairie farmer. No tree comes amies in a pinch. We have not even named many valuable ones, but the staples every one should commence with. If we mistake not, prairie tree planting is soon to be taken hold of on a far grander scale, and wise men will prepare for it. Cuttings, seeds, and seedlings—who will furnish them? You need not call on the nurserymen—send to some reliable friend in a timbered region, if he will only get you out such seed, cuttings, or forest seedlings as you may require; but let no time be lost, and a few years will work a most decided change on our prairies. What loftier, better, more enduring monument than can be written out in living tree characters on a new prairie farm?—(Prairie Farmer.

## INHUMAN BARBARITIES OF THE REBELS.

A correspondent of the Chattanooga Gazette furnishes the following horrible account of rebel barbarities practiced upon an Alabama Unionist:

In 1861, a Unionist was forcibly arrested by a mob at his house in Randolph county, Alabama, and marched off into an adjoining thicket. The mob here rifled him of his pocket book, boots and coat, tied him, and held a consultation to determine his fate. It was soon determined to "put him in the torres' yoke;" but, first of all to try to make him acknowledge to having done and said things of which he was innocent.

After trying some time to accomplish their object, by questioning and threatening, they resorted to more severe measures. Untying him, they took off his clothing, laid him down upon a log, lashed him firmly to it, and with large hickory switches commenced lacerating him. Four let in on him at once, and their number soon increased to six. They continued to beat him there for a long time, pausing occasionally, and asking him if he would confess, and upon his refusing would let in on him more vigorously.

The blood trickled from his back in streams. His piteous appeals in behalf of mercy were totally disregarded. Nature finally yielded, and the poor man swooned and was lost to consciousness for several minutes. As soon as he revived these hellish tormentors resumed their tortures. They split the ends of green sticks, and twisting them in his hair and pulling them violently, caused the most excruciating pain. This and other fiendish operations were continued for some time. They then cut off all his fingers to the second joint, as also his ears, close up to his head.

The next step was to cut off his arms at his elbows, and the legs at the knees. After this operation the wretched victim fainted, and failing to recover for several minutes, the murderers pronounced him dead, and began to prepare to leave, but at this moment their victim showed signs of life.

They now tied a rope round his neck, and hung him to a limb near by, and instantly decamped, leaving him suspended between the heavens and the earth.

The third day afterwards the body was discovered and taken down, and decently interred by friends.

### CATHOLIC PRESS AND SLAVERY.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Brownson's Quarterly Review was almost the only advocate of an anti-slavery policy among all the Catholic journals. The great majority of them were violently opposing every anti-slavery measure of the Government, and acting in concert with the ultra peace faction of the Northern Democracy. But the progress of the war has wrought among them several conversions. The Cincinnati Telegraph, the organ of Archbishop Purcell, was the first to come over to the anti-slavery party, and to admit and even to urge throughout the United States. Its example has been recently followed by The Universe, the Catholic paper of Philadelphia, hitherto a violent Democratic and anti-administration sheet. In a late issue, this paper admits that the peace of the Republic demands the abolition of slavery; that the national current in favor of abolition grows steadily stronger and has become irresistible, and that it would be absurd to attempt to oppose it. It therefore gives to the Irish Democrats the sensible advice to accept cheerfully what they are unable to undo. We note the conversions as signs of the times.—(Tribune.

### ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

The following may prove of much value, worthy at least of being out and preserved. It is inclosed in a letter to the London Times, from Dr. James Edwards, a prominent London physician. He says:

I inclose a simple, safe and accessible prescription for the whole range of acid and corrosive poisons, and which, if promptly used, will almost invariably save life. Mix two ounces of powdered chalk or magnesia, or 1 oz. of washing soda, with a pint of milk, and swallow at one draught; then tickle the back of the throat with a feather or the finger, so as to produce vomiting. Afterwards drink freely of hot milk and water, and repeat the vomiting, so as to thoroughly wash out the stomach. Any quantity of chalk or magnesia may be taken with safety, but soda, in large quantities, is injurious. I may add, also, that the narcotic being excepted, milk alone is an antidote for almost all the poisons, and is especially followed by vomiting.

—Southern Illinois cotton is coming into market. One hundred and twenty bales were recently sold at 80 cents per pound.

—Douglas Jerrold's witty definition of dogmatism is, that it is puppyism come to maturity.

—Of all earthly music which reaches furthest into heaven, is the beating of a loving heart.

—Deeds are fruits; words are but leaves; words and deeds are noble companions.

## AN ARAB STORY.

In the tribe of Neggedeh, there was a horse whose fame was spread far and near, and a Bedouin of another tribe, by name Daher, desired extremely to possess it. Having offered for it, in vain, his camps and his whole wealth, he hit at length upon the following device, by which he hoped to gain the object of his desire. He resolved to stain his face with the juice of an herb, to clothe himself with rags, so as to appear like a lame beggar. Thus equipped, he went to wait for Naber, the owner of the horse, who he knew was to pass that way. When he saw Naber approaching on his beautiful steed, he cried out in a weak voice, "I am a poor stranger, for three days I have been unable to move from this spot to seek food. I am dying, help me, and Heaven will reward you." The Bedouin kindly offered to take him upon his horse, and take him home; but the rogue replied, "I cannot, I have no strength left."

Naber, touched with pity, dismounted, led his horse to the spot, and with great difficulty set the seeming beggar on his back. No sooner did Daher feel himself in the saddle, than he put spurs to the horse and galloped off, calling out as he did so, "it is I, Daher, I have got the horse, and I am off with it." Naber called after him to stop and listen. Certain of not being pursued, he turned and halted a short distance from Naber, who was armed with a spear. "You have taken my horse," said the latter, "and since heaven has so willed it, I wish you much joy of it; but I conjure you not to tell any one how you obtained it." "And why not?" asked Daher. "Because," said the noble Arab, "another man might be really ill, and men would fear to help him. You would be the cause of a refusal to perform an act of charity, for fear of being duped as I have been." Struck with shame at these words, Daher was silent for a moment, then, springing from the horse, returned it to his owner, embracing him, inviting him to his tent, where they spent a few days and became fast friends for life.

### SUPERIOR CITY.

Robert Dodge, writing in the Continental for April, of his route from "The Great Lakes to St. Paul," says of Superior City:

By its pretentious name, great distance, and our expectations, it had risen to much importance in our imagination, but the actual scene presented a wide contrast. A large town—metropolis—on a poor harbor, without interior resources or communications, had been hastily projected. It is called the head of ocean navigation, and the terminus of many proposed but as yet imaginary railroads. While the titles to all the land are still in litigation, the wilderness shades its streets, and, saving the rare arrival of the Indian mail carrier on snow shoes, during six months of intense cold, they are isolated from all humanity. Its grand prospectus, some five years before, had drawn there about three thousand people; and soon afterward, starved and disappointed, nearly all, save perhaps five hundred, had deserted. About two miles of streets, planked from the mud, with frame dwellings had been constructed, and they had already attained the first municipal blessing—taxes—to the total of \$15,000, payable by this feeble remnant of a settlement, mainly of abandoned settlers. Should the railroads so frequently surveyed and designed to terminate here be really built, Superior City may see, to some extent, in future years, somewhat of that prosperity which its projectors, blinded by their hopes, had thought already realized.

Few positions are more picturesque. In front, the shores of Portland and Minnesota rise in beautiful grandeur, and the bay and harbor, although imperfect, are richly wooded and very graceful; while, all the way thither, from La Pointe, the lake's waters, lying among the mountains, shadowed by their heavy foliage remind one much of the scenery of the Lower Danube. This ghost of a city had not much left of interest, and we passed our day in arranging for the journey across the country southward to St. Paul.

### TO CUT GLASS WITH IRON.

Draw with a pencil, on paper, place the pattern under the glass, holding both together in the left hand—for the glass must rest on any plain surface—then take a common spike or similar piece of iron, heat the point of it to redness and apply it to the edge of the glass; draw the iron slowly forward, and the edge of the glass will immediately crack; continue moving the iron slowly over the glass, tracing the pattern; and the click in the glass will follow at a distance of about half an inch in any direction, according to the motion of the iron. It may sometimes be found requisite, especially in forming copers, to apply a wet finger to the opposite side of the glass. Tumblers or other glasses may be cut or divided very fancifully, by similar means. The iron must be re-heated as the crevices in the glass cease to follow.

## RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

## CHEAP CASH STORE.

And buy your

## Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES,

EMPERESS CLOTHS,

REPS,

And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

### LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office, No. 218 Third Street.

15:1y

H. KNOX TAYLOR

### MME. DEMOREST'S

### Quarterly Mirror of Fashions

PUBLISHED AT 473 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The special object and aim in the publication of this magazine is to present Judicious, Reliable, and Practical Information in all matters pertaining to ladies' and children's dress. Information of the greatest possible importance to Milliners, Dress-makers, and every lady who wish to know the prevailing modes in New York and Paris.

To all enterprising ladies, and industrious mothers, we shall endeavor to furnish many useful and practical suggestions in relation to the proper combination of colors, choosing materials, including cutting and making dresses, and children's clothes, which of necessity must occupy a much larger portion of a woman's time, when no reliable authority is at hand to be consulted—suggestions which cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification, economy, personal refinement and home comfort.

Do not fail to read in mind that we furnish, in value, during the year, more than \$3 in full-size patterns alone; while in plates, engravings, reliable information on fashions, more than can be secured in any or all the other fashion magazines put together, and yet the yearly subscription being only \$1, with the extra fifty cents worth of full-size patterns sent as a premium, makes the yearly subscription to cost really only fifty cents, independent of the Carte de Visite. Do not fail to subscribe for the Mirror, if you wish to secure it promptly as it is sent in advance to subscribers.

### UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

#### Annual Taxes for 1864.

The attention of tax payers is hereby called to the provisions of the United States Excise Law relative to the assessment of annual taxes.

By the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, it is made the duty of all persons, partnerships, firms, associations, or corporations, made liable to any annual duty, license, or tax, on or before the first day of May in each year, to make a list or return to the Assistant Assessor of the District where located of the amount of annual income, the articles or objects charged with a special tax, and the business or occupation liable to pay any license.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor, according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by J. H. MORRISON, Assistant Assessor for the 7th Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at his office, in Anoka.

H. G. O. MORRISON,  
U. S. Assessor, 2d District,  
St. Paul, Feb. 29, 1864. 24:2t

### WHEELER & WILSON'S



### SEWING MACHINES.

Merit Alone Makes a Sewing Machine VALUABLE.

The people are receiving that

Glowing Representations

ARE NOT MERIT.

That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only sewing Machines of known practical utility.

THIS MACHINE IS PROFITABLE AND AVAILABLE.

BLE A LIFE TIME.

An annual dividend of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in its use, by its possession.

There are over 55,000 WHEELER & WILSON Machines in use in this country and Europe.

It is the only Machine in the world making the LOCK STITCH.

with the Rotating Hook and using the Glass Foot.

The WHEELER & WILSON MACHINES are right, and if they do not operate well it is because people are not fully instructed in their use.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.

AND FULL INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN.

All persons owning Wheeler & Wilson Machines can have them properly adjusted FREE OF CHARGE, by calling at the WHEELER & WILSON Rooms, in the Greenleaf Block, No. 364 Third Street, St. Paul, a few doors below the Post Office.

F. M. JOHNSON, Agent.

St. Paul, September 6th, 1864.



## HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!

to St. Paul, via

Saint Paul and Pacific R.R.

## Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

to be closed out at

## A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

## CATHCART & CO'S.

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced

consisting in part of

Clothes

Cassimeres

Shawls

Flannels

Blankets

Yankee Notions, and newest styles

## Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full as-

ortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and

and other Goods, as their wants.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known

us and patronized us for the last twelve

years, we are grateful, but while we

are proud to be closed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among

the "old fogies."

GOLD IS ADVANCING.

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But

for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell

without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1863.

132

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having been appointed

Commissioners to examine and adjust all

claims for and against the estate of Albert Wood-

bury, late of the county of Anoka, deceased, and

whereas six months and no more is allowed for

creditors to present their claims against said es-

tate. Notice is hereby given that we will meet

to examine and adjust such claims at the store of

Messrs. E. B. & A. T. Davis, at ten o'clock a. m.

on the first Saturday of each month, for six suc-

cessive months, commencing April, A. D. 1864.

H. DAVIS,

GEORGE SMILEY,

Anoka, Minn., March 24, 1864.

2644

## NEW STORE,

## New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of

the Bridge formerly occupied as a

Match Factory, where they will keep

constantly on hand a good assortment

of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures

for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if

not returned, and your money will be refunded.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for

goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the

highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1863.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

(Established in 1854.)

MATHER & CO.,

Proprietors,

335 Broadway, New York.

POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.

From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7 p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;

cloves at 2 o'clock p. m.

Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka daily, except

Sundays; closes at 8 a. m.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and

Bruswick, leaves Anoka on Friday at 9 o'clock

a. m. Arrives at Anoka on Saturday at 4 o'clock

p. m. Mail closes half an hour before the

time of starting.

G. A. JENKS,

Anoka, March 5, 1864.

Post Master.

## FINKLE & LYON'S

## SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing

Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These Improved Machines save ONE HUNDRED

PER CENT. of thread and silk, and make the lock-

stitch white on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfectly,

except "the printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods

to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our New MANUFACTORY is now complete, with

all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is

already rapidly turning out Machines, which for

beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed

by any manufactured in the world.

N. B.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfac-

tory, it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by

our own agents.

FINKLE & LYON, S. M. CO.,

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

aug 7 12mo.

The Leading Family Paper in America

Consists of Sixteen Large Quarto

Pages, Weekly, price 4 cents; in

monthly parts, price 17 cents;

or \$2 per annum, paid

in advance.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL

Of Popular Information, Amusement

and Domestic Economy.

The Household Journal is not edited by one

individual only, but its different departments are

conducted by various editors, so that it presents

a paper unequalled in variety of useful, entertain-

ing, and instructive contents, and one which

especially commends itself to the intelligent in all

parts of the United States and Canada. Every

week is presented, in its various departments, the

choicest literary and musical entertainment.

A greater variety of reading matter is given

in the Household Journal than is to be found in

any other paper, and of a kind superior to what is

generally published, being more entertaining as

well as instructive.

In its musical department from twenty-five to

seventy-five cents worth of first class music is

published every week, consisting of the newest

and best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the

best composers of Europe and America), all having

first-rate accompaniments, full music page size,

printed in the best possible manner.

The literary department is enriched with the

choicest stories by the best writers, not a line be-

ing admitted but what is of a kind fit to be perused

in any family.

In Science, Art and Invention, the Household

Journal presents particulars of the newest and

private family and the workshop.

Its History and travel gives most interesting

extracts from the many narratives of intelligent

travelers in all parts of the world.

Its Literary and Miscellaneous presents the choicest

gems from the written and oral efforts of our

best writers and speakers, both native and foreign.

Its Chess and Draught Departments are con-

ducted by two of the most accomplished players

in this country, and challenge comparison with

those of any other paper.

Its Gardening and Horticultural Department is

edited by one of the most accomplished practical

gardeners in this country, whose article on the

"Operations for the Month," appear monthly.

The "Fashions for the Month" is compiled

monthly by one of the lady contributors to the

Household Journal, and presents a faithful record

of all that is new or likely to be new, in the world

of fashion.

The "Answers to Correspondents," in the

Household Journal, form one of its most useful

and attractive features; its answers to legal ques-

tions, proving of great service to all who take oc-

casional to consult its columns.

The Form of the Paper is the best adapted for

binding and which at the end of every six months

makes one of the handsomest books which can

be placed on a drawing-room or library table.

In Paper and Typography, the Household Journal

will compare favorably with the best printed

paper in the United States.

A Sample Copy Sent Free

Address.

SOLD BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

Price four cents weekly. In monthly parts in

wrappers stitched and cut, price seventeen cents.

Two Dollars a year payable in advance. Clubs

supplied at \$1.50 each subscriber, with an extra

copy free for every eight subscribers. Publish-

ers, A. HARTILL & CO., No. 20 North William

street, New York.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the

most beautiful vignette that has yet been pub-

lished; Music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22nd

Regiment Band, price 50 cents. Our General's

Quick-Step, with vignette of 35 of our Generals;

music by Graftula, leader of the 7th Regiment

Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Galop, Laura

Keene Waltz, 35 cents each. Comic Schottische,

25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop, by

Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grassa, 25

cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—

Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand

March, Parkhurst, 25 cents each. Star Spangled

Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Coll. 40 cts.

All of which are pronounced by good judges to

be fine productions.

NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to you;

A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Dow;

Better times are coming; I dream of my mother

and home; Merry little birds are we, and why

have my loved ones gone; by Stephen C. Foster.

Shall we know each other there, by the Rev. H.

Lowry. Pleasant words for all, by J. Roberts.—

There is a beautiful world, by L. M. Holmes.—

These songs will be very popular. Price 25 cents

each; mailed free. Shall we know each other

there, Where Liberty dwells in my country, be

in time, (a revival hymn) and Shall we meet be-

yond the river, are published in cheap form for

choirs and Sunday schools; price 3 cents each,

25 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred; postage one

cent. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agt.

no 24 481 Broadway, New York.

TAKEN UP.

Came into the enclosure of the subscribers,

on or about the 24th day of November, a dark

red two year old horse—no special marks.

The owner is requested to pay charges and take

her away. A. M. & A. J. CASWELL.

Coon Creek, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 23, 1864.

## TO PROMOTE

## Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 50 Cents.

In Quart " " " 1 00 75c.

THESE Bitters are composed of the best Roots,

Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted

to the immediate cure of all diseases produced

by an inactive liver.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE JAUNDICE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE INDIGESTION.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE COSTIVENESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE HEART BURN.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE WEAKNESS.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE LOST APPETITE.

Dandelion and Wild Cherry Bitters

CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures

simply by one office, regulating the liver.

For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor.

Patented by Clayton County, Iowa.

For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH,

Anoka.

S. B. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.

Address, Chishti, Minn.

Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid,

Howe's and Stevens' Family Day Colors,

Van Dusen's Worm Confectioners,

Van Dusen's Magical Bleeding,

Talman & Collin's Extract of Lemon,

Talman & Collin's Leather Preservative,

Duchess's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs,

Sleeper's Fly Killer.

apl 11-17

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,

No. 112 & 114 Broadway New York.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over \$300,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable

terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

CHUBBES J. MARTIN, Pres.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Pres.







# THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.  
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

# THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I.

ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

NUMBER 29.

## Temperance Meetings.

The Temperance spirit is being awakened in our town. On Sunday evening, pursuant to notice, a small company assembled at the Methodist Hall, to consider the subject. An earnest feeling was manifested, both in prayer and speech. That meeting adjourned to Thursday evening at the same place.

On Thursday evening the Hall was well filled. The meeting was organized by the appointment of N. Lathrop, chairman, and A. G. Spalding, secretary. Messrs. G. A. Jenks, R. C. Mitchell, and S. Stockwell were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who reported the following:

Resolved, That as a community we are uncompromisingly opposed to the sale of intoxicating liquors in our town; and we will, by every proper means in our power, prevent it.

Resolved, That we are in favor of prosecuting all liquor sellers in our town to the fullest extent of the law, and that we will assist, with our best efforts, those who may undertake the same.

Resolved, That we consider it the duty of our Justices of the Peace, before whom any person may be found guilty, to impose the highest fine allowed by law.

These resolutions seemed to give a decided expression of the spirit of legal suasion, and were spoken to in a lively manner by Messrs. Lathrop, Griggs, Palmer, Jenks, Packard, Stowell, Mitchell, Barnes, McCann, and Houston, who did themselves credit by the zeal they manifested and seemed to excite in the audience. The liquor dealers in our town were thought to be hardened sinners, incapable of being reached by gentle influences.

On motion of Mr. Packard, a committee of ten ladies was appointed to procure signatures to the first resolution; and also to take the names of all who should object to signing—the names to be presented to the next meeting.

The following ladies were appointed said committee: Mrs. McCann, Miss Carrie Teller, Miss Corbett, Miss Hattie Woodbury, Miss Joanna Woodbury, Miss Eliza Hubbard, Miss Washburne, Miss Helen Davis, Miss Tolman, and Miss Belle Jones.

The meeting adjourned to Thursday evening next, according to the call for a Citizens' Meeting published below.

## CALL FOR A CITIZENS' MEETING.

MR. EDITOR:—We, the undersigned, respectfully request you to give notice that a public meeting of the citizens of Anoka will be held at the Methodist Hall, on Thursday evening, April 21, for the purpose of discussing the various interests of our town; amongst the most important of which is that of Temperance. We trust there will be a full attendance, as measures of importance will be discussed. The ladies are especially invited.

(Signed)  
R. C. Mitchell, J. R. Barnes, James McCann, G. A. Jenks, George Smiley, A. T. Davis, George Kelsey, W. W. Waterman, N. Lathrop, F. M. Stowell, C. T. Woodbury, A. K. Packard, J. F. Blodgett, E. H. Davis, S. Stockwell, E. S. Teller, Samuel Griggs, C. W. Houston, W. B. Greene, Lyman Palmer, E. Pratt, Isaac Twichell, C. T. Twichell, J. H. Wheeler.

**SCHOOL MEETING.**—Pursuant to notice, the legal voters of School District No. 1 met at the Third Avenue School House, on Saturday evening, April 9. The meeting was called to order by the Clerk, and on motion, H. F. Blodgett was chosen Moderator.

The following votes were passed:  
1. To be taxed to the extent of the law to build the contemplated School House.

2. To instruct the Trustees to purchase of Wm. L. Larned, Esq., lots Nos. 12, 13, 14, and 15, in Block No. 23, for the school site.

The lots have been purchased and paid for.

Maryland has gone for immediate and uncompensated emancipation, by a large vote. Wonderful progress!

Farmers are driving business now.

**UNDERBIDDING.**—The practice of underbidding in the prices of work among business men is unwise and ruinous. In many instances, printers and publishers keep themselves in poverty by this course. Some say they know this is true, but excuse themselves because "others will do so if we do not." This is a poor excuse. There is room enough in this country for us to be somewhat independent and manly; and for our part we will leave the business, if we cannot stand up for legal and reasonable prices. Mark this, brother Editors and Publishers.

As we were about putting the above in type, Mr. Symington, of the Saint Cloud Times, made us a call. He responds fully to our ideas on this subject.

**NEW WASHING MACHINE.**—The Union Excelsior Washing Machine—the invention of M. Perin, Esq. of Lakeland, the patentee—has been on exhibition in this town the past week. We have had the privilege of trying it, and find that it works admirably, excelling anything of the kind we have ever seen. Readily adapting itself to an article of any size, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed quilt, it washes it rapidly and thoroughly, and without the least injury to the fabric, however fine or delicate. We take pleasure in recommending this machine—confident that it will prove a valuable acquisition in any family; saving much of the labor, and all the wear and tear of the ordinary method of washing.

The Vermont School Journal is a neat monthly periodical, devoted to the Educational Interests of that State, and published under the sanction of the State Teachers' Association. Hiram Orcutt, Editor and Proprietor, West Brattleboro', Vermont. Terms, \$1 per year.

C. C. Streetly has removed to the old Drug Store, and has now one of the neatest stores in town. He will soon be furnished with advertising bills, and his trade will be apt to increase.

Our readers will notice the Financial Statement of our County Auditor. Next week we expect our reading matter will be crowded aside by the Tax List.

Mrs. Caroline M. Kirkland, the well known authoress, died suddenly of apoplexy, at her residence in New York, on the 6th instant.

General Butler has started a paper at Norfolk, and made advertising in its columns a test of the loyalty of business men.

Mr. James Stockton, of Champlin, has purchased the Upper Ferry of the former proprietor, and is running it for the accommodation of the traveling public.

A company of emigrants from Saint Paul and vicinity started Wednesday morning for Idaho, via Omaha City and Salt Lake.

If you wish to purchase a house, or a vacant lot, in the town of Anoka, inquire of W. W. Waterman.

The Hawkeye State—the first boat of the season—passed up through Lake Pepin Thursday.

The draft is postponed, probably till the first of June.

Butter in New York is sixty cents per pound.

—New recruits are being sent to the field from all the States, with all the rapidity possible. They go in squads as soon as they can be assembled. Stringent orders have also been issued for the return of veterans the moment their furloughs expire. Gen. Sherman telegraphs the Governor of Wisconsin that officers commanding regiments will be held to strict account for absence of a single day.

—A private letter dated April 3d, from the interior of Massachusetts, says: "We are having the greatest snow storm of the season. More snow has already fallen than during the whole winter."

## The Way of the Transgressor is Hard.

MR. EDITOR:—On Monday last, Mat Laib, upon complaint of James McCann, was brought before Esquire Pratt, and hauled over the coals again for violating the liquor law. R. C. Mitchell appeared for the prosecution, and R. M. Johnson for the defence. The defendant, seeming unwilling to trust the question of his guilt with the Justice, demanded a jury; but as the evidence against him was positive and direct, no effort was made to contradict them. The defendant's counsel, therefore, did not entertain the Court and jury with a very lengthy harangue, and only undertook to make one point—which proved to be a very dull one—and which was, that it had not been proven that Mat Laib had no license. His masterly argument upon this point was, as near as I can remember, in the following language:

"My client (hic) don't deny that he (hic) sold liquor, but (hic) it is not proven that (hic) he had no license; and as (hic) he is charged (hic) with selling without license, and (hic) as that has not been (hic) proven, he must (hic) be acquitted." This announcement caused Mat Laib and his pitying friends to look somewhat more hopeful; but their fond hopes were doomed to be blasted; as the counsel for the State read authorities clearly proving that in similar cases, both in England and in the United States, the supreme judges had always held a slightly different opinion from that of the counsel for the defendant; and that they had always decided that it was not necessary for the prosecution to prove that the defendant had no license, and that if, he did have one it was his business to prove it, as that would be the best defence he could possibly have.

The Justice instructed the jury that he considered the authorities read by the counsel for the prosecution, as being entirely orthodox, whereupon the jury, after a few moments' consultation, returned a verdict of "guilty," after which, Esquire Pratt imposed a fine of \$25 and costs.

With the determination, however, of postponing the payment of the fine as long as possible, but with no hopes of being able to shirk out of it in the end, the defendant, as in the former case, appealed to the District Court. We presume that the friends of temperance are perfectly willing that he should appeal those cases if he wishes, as he is only piling up against himself and his securities, a bill of expenses which they cannot always evade.

## ANOTHER CASE.

In connection with this case, it might not be amiss to remark that the whiskeyites of Anoka and vicinity are becoming much troubled on account of the notoriety which Mat Laib is acquiring in justices' courts, as defendant in cases brought for the illegal sale of rot gut whiskey and other choice beverages of that kind; and their sympathies are awakened to the fullest extent every time the Sheriff takes him under his protection. As evidence of this, and of their bitter indignation towards those who rejoice that the law has taken hold of the above named grog vender, it might be interesting to relate that on Monday, after the case above referred to had gone to the jury, one of the disciples of Bacchus, who is reported to be in the habit of making daily as well as nightly pilgrimages to Kimball's Hotel for the sake of worshipping at the shrine of his favorite divinity, not admiring the sentiments uttered by several temperance men present, and wishing to show himself the champion of Mat Laib's rights and the avenger of his wrongs, selected a gentleman much smaller than himself, and who is one of the most peaceable citizens of Anoka, and without giving him any warning, drew back, *a la* Heenan, and dealt him two or three blows about the face and head. But at this juncture, seeing that his victim was

getting ready to defend himself, he suddenly conceived the idea that it was contrary to Democratic principles for him to prosecute a war of subjugation against his antagonist, and he accordingly entered into an armistice just in time to save himself a flogging. On the next day, complaint having been made to Esquire Blodgett, that the said Heenanite had been indulging in a little recreation or pastime hardly authorized by law, His Honor sent a very polite note by the deputy Sheriff to the said pugilist, requesting an interview with him forthwith. In a few moments he appeared in court and made a full confession of his sins; whereupon, the Justice agreed to give him his liberty upon the payment of \$7.50 as fine and costs. But as he had probably paid out most of his "loose change" at Kimball's counter, it seemed that the above sum was about \$7.69 more than he was able to pay. How this amount was finally raised we do not personally know, but we are informed that a boon companion of his raised it by private contribution from Kimball & Co., and from those who frequent their doggeries.

With the single suggestion to our County Attorney that, in my opinion, it would be far better for him to prosecute the head of the liquor establishment referred to, instead of the tail, I will close.

## OSSEQUIES.

## Letters from Idaho.

NUMBER III.

DEAR COUSIN JUDY:—I am really glad you got my letter printed in the Moose Hill Gazette, and now I want you to get this one put into all the papers, for I'm a going to tell the wonderfullest story you ever heered. But, dear me! how I do feel at what is going on in the land what used to be my native country. Won't them rebels ever stop? I'm really afeared the land of Washington, and Franklin, and Bonapart is going to be cut up into mince meat, and scattered to the four winds of heaven. Do tell—what is Slabtown going to do? I don't see one word about it in the papers and I'm dreadful afraid the Copperheads will take the whole town down to Dixy. It does seem as if some infernal sperrits had got hold of them folks down South. And did you ever see the sperrits rap? I can tell the wonderfullest stories about sperrits you ever heered. Some folks are mighty afraid of sperrits, but I aint a bit afraid of black sperrits nor white, blue sperrits nor gray. All the sperrits I'm afraid of is ardent sperrits, and them has smashed up more tables and glasses, and crazed more folks than all the mejum sperrits that has come back again could do in a thousand years; but I don't feel much afraid of ardent sperrits either, for Jed and husband, and Peter has joined the tea-totals, and I've always been a tea-total, for I've never drank anything but tea since we was married, and that's going on three and twenty year; and the gals don't drink anything but water.

Well, I should like to write all day about Congress matters, but husband says politics don't belong to women, no how, so I'll stop, because Paul, or David, or some other of the apostles, said the men should rule.

I told you in my last letter how Jed was talkin about the rocks, and husband made him hush up, because he thought 'twas infidel talk—'twant no sich thing, I don't think—Jed aint a bit infidel any more than Elder Stikes is. The fact is, Jed knows a heap more than his father, though I don't tell him so because it might make him proud. Well, Jed didn't say any more about it for a long time; but one day when his father was gone away, he sez to me, sez 'ee, "marm," he always calls me marm, some folks thinks it aint polite to say marm, but Jed is a very affectionate boy, and he knows how to be polite too. Well, he sez, sez 'ee, "marm, I know all about this ere gold business" sez 'ee, "it's all made in California, and runs along under ground just as water runs, till it comes up spring like, and" sez 'ee, "California folks has been diggin, and Pike's Peakers has been diggin too, and folks here in Idaho are all diggin, and they've digged it all away,

so there's no chance for us here; but if father would go back side of the hill and dig, I guess," sez 'ee "he'd come across the stream of gold, but 'tain't no use to say anything about it" sez 'ee, 'cause he won't do no sich thing." Never mind, says I, I'll come it, somehow. And I did come it; but how I argued day and night, and shouldn't started him an inch either, but he got scared, husband did, and thought we was all a going to starve; so he says to me one day, sez 'ee, "I don't believe a word of Jed's whims, but I guess we'd better go and see, may be we'll get some gold, if we don't we shall all starve to death." So we packed up and went to the spot Jed picked out. Jed thought perhaps the gold was all melted down, because the world is all blazing on the inside; I don't know about it myself. Wouldn't that be a good place to put the big rebels that do so much mischief into if we could get them there? Jed said if he knew it was melted he would make a tesin well and get it out. I don't know what kind of a well that is. Jed knows, for he's read more books already than his granfather Stubbs ever read in all his life, though he lived to be ninety year old. But Jed said he guessed the gold was solid by this time, because the outside of the earth is cooled off to a hard crust like the rind of an orange.

So Jed and me and the gals went to work diggin and shovelin—husband said to do nothing all the time but keep saying, "tain't no use, no how," he always was contrary, husband was, the Stubbses are all kind of mule like. Well, we worked away day after day, and the gals and Peter gin out, but me and Jed kept at it, and one day he was diggin, down in the ground, you know, and I was above lifting the rocks out, when all at once he sings out, "hullo, marm, I've found it now," sez 'ee, and, sure enough, up he comes with a lump as big as your head, and as yaller as a ripe punkin, and run straight home to show it to his father.

My sheet is full again, but I'll write more next time. Do tell brother Ichabod's folks to come out here; tell him Zebulon Stubbs is as rich as anybody, and he may be too.

Your lovin' cousin,  
SALLY STUBBS.

## THE PARSNIP.

The parsnip is one of the most valuable roots that can be grown. In the island of Jersey it is used almost exclusively for fattening both cattle and swine. According to Le Courteur, the weight of a good crop varies from thirteen to twenty-seven tons per acre. When parsnips are given to milch cows, with a little hay, in the winter season, the butter is found to be of as fine a color and excellent flavor as when the animals are feeding in the best pastures. As parsnips contain six per cent. more unguilage than carrots, the difference may be sufficient to account for the superior fattening as well as butter-making quality of the parsnip. In the fattening of cattle the parsnip is found superior to the carrot, performing the business with more expedition and affording meat of exquisite and highly juicy flavor; the animals eat it with much greediness. The result of experiment has shown that not only in neat cattle, but in the fattening of hogs and poultry, the animals become fat much sooner, and are more healthy than when fed with any other root or vegetable, and that besides, the meat is more sweet and delicious. The parsnip leaves being more bulky than those of carrots, may be mown off before taking the roots and given to oxen, cows or horses, by which they will be greedily eaten. Another thing in favor of parsnips for this country is that the frost does not injure them. They may remain in the ground until spring, when they make splendid feed, at a time every kind of root is scarce, or they may be slightly buried where they can be obtained almost any time during the winter. On account of their rapid growth when young the weeding is less trouble than weeding carrots. —Michigan Farmer.

## Died.

In Claremont, New Hampshire, on the 26th ult., suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. NANCY SPALDING, (mother of the editor of this paper) aged 73 years.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.  
One column, one year, \$50.00  
Half column, one year, 30.00  
Quarter column, one year, 18.00  
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6.00  
One square one week, 75  
Each additional week, 25  
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.  
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every second and fourth Sunday evening in each month, at 7 o'clock.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 a. m., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 p. m. A short discourse at 7 p. m., followed by prayer meeting.

## THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Baptist church.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a mortgage dated the 3d day of May, 1860, executed and delivered by John Arr to Sarah Ann Starkey, upon the following described premises, viz: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in Anoka county and State of Minnesota, to-wit: The east half (½) of the southeast quarter (¼) of section twelve (12) in township numbered thirty-two (32) north of range numbered twenty-two (22) west of the fourth (4th) principal meridian, which said mortgage is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Anoka county aforesaid, on the second day of September, 1861, at 1 o'clock p. m., in Book "B" of Mortgages, pages 487 and 8, and was duly assigned by the said mortgagee and James Starkey, her husband, to John Golden, of Anoka county, aforesaid, on the 22nd day of August, 1860, which said assignment was duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds aforesaid, on the said 2d day of September, 1861, at 1 o'clock p. m., in book "B" of Mortgages, page 488.

And whereas there is now claimed to be due upon said mortgage the sum of one hundred and six dollars and fourteen cents (\$106.14), for principal and interest, and the further sum of nineteen dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$19.38), for taxes on the said mortgaged premises, paid by the said assignee, and no suit or proceeding at law having been instituted to collect the same, or any part thereof.

Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the mortgage premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, by the sheriff of Anoka county, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds in the town of Anoka, in said county, on Saturday, the 26th day of May, A. D. 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy the sum then due on said mortgage, with interest, taxes, and all expenses allowed by law.

Dated April 16th, 1864.  
JOHN GOLDEN,  
Assignee of Mortgage.

PHILIP DE ROCHEREAU Attorney for Assignee.

Some of our subscribers desire the following Prospectus published in the STAR:

## PROSPECTUS

## OF THE

## HERALD OF PROGRESS:

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Liberal, the Spiritual, the Reformatory, and the Progress side.

ASBORG JACKSON DAVIS, EDITOR.

ASSISTED BY AN ABLE CORPS OF EDITORIAL WRITERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Herald of Progress now enters upon the fifth year of its existence, four years of successful publication having demonstrated the practicability of sustaining in this paper at least one paper absolutely independent of sect, party, clique, or class, as a fearless exponent of the radical, revolutionary, practical, reformatory and progressive truths agitating the advanced minds of the century.

The same distinguished features which have heretofore characterized the columns of the Herald of Progress will still appear in its editorial management. Devoted to the discovery, in all fields of human thought, of Truth, and its application to all the practical relations of mankind, it will permit no narrow policy to check its researches—to considerations of personal interest to thwart its high purpose.

All Friends of Progress, of whatever name, who value the permanent establishment and liberal support of a free and independent journal, whose columns are open to the discussion of all important questions of human interest, whether in science, literature, or theology, are hereby cordially invited to send us their names, for sample copies of the Herald of Progress, if not to become regular subscribers.

The publishers are happy to announce the engagement, for the coming year, of an able corps of editorial writers and contributors, by whose aid the columns of the Herald of Progress will be rendered more than ever worthy the confidence and support of the reading and thinking public.

Among the regular contributors, the following names may be mentioned:  
DR. R. T. HALLOCK, MRS. LOVE M. WILLIS,  
DR. LYMAN J., MRS. MARY F. DAVIS,  
C. M. FLEMING, MISS SARAH E. PAYSON,  
SOLDEN J. FINNEY.

In addition to its regular attractions, the Herald of Progress will possess peculiar value to the Progressive Public as the authorized organ of the

**MORAL POLICE FRATERNITY.**  
a new benevolent organization recently established in this city; also as the accredited Herald of the progressive movements of the new

**CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUMS,**  
already in successful operation in many of the leading towns and cities of the country.

The columns of the Herald will, as heretofore, embrace a Children's Department, Voices from the People, Pulpit and Rostrom, Medical and Physiological, Progressive Literature, &c.

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**  
Per year, \$2.50  
Six months, 1.25  
Single copies, 15  
Canada subscriptions (additional) 25  
Foreign subscriptions, 1.00  
Address all letters to  
A. J. DAVIS & CO., Publishers,  
274 Canal St., New York.

For Publishers who insert the above Prospectus three times, and call attention to it editorially, shall be entitled to our paper one year. It will be forwarded to their address on receipt of the papers with the advertisement marked, without the usual exchange.

—France contains 12,800,000 acres of natural meadow land, 6,500,000 of artificial meadows, and 16,500,000 acres of pasture land.



## THE ANOKA STAR.

### Fear Not.

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIS.

Comes there a time when wealth shall fall,  
And life seems out of every joy;  
Comes there a time when sorrow's load  
Thy brightest, happiest hours destroy?  
Comes there a time when friends prove false,  
A cruel line of much that's wrong—  
Still work away, still work away;  
Fear not, but let your faith be strong!

Comes there a time when fire shall rage,  
Consuming all that hast in store;  
Comes there a time when death shall take  
Thy loved from earth forevermore?  
Comes there a time when Hope's bright star  
Has faded from thy vision long—  
Be hopeful still, long as you live,  
Fear not, but let your faith be strong!

Press on! Press on! ye sons of light!  
Uniting in your holy fight!  
Still treading each temptation down,  
And battling for a higher crown.

For the Anoka Star.

### Cooking—No. 7.

I am not one of those grumblers, at least I think I am not, who imagine because they are growing old that the world is past its prime, and mankind at large and everybody in particular are going to destruction as fast as perpetual motion can carry them. I never sigh for the good old days; and would not, if I could, have the wheels turned backward and bring up our grandfathers' crude notions, customs and superstitions; yet, certainly in some particulars we have deteriorated; we of this generation are not healthy as were the men and women of revolutionary time.

Prominent among the causes of this deterioration must be reckoned the change in diet; and amongst these changes must be included the extensive use of soda and saleratus in the culinary art. "When I was a girl," these articles were unknown. A little peach-ash was kept for molasses gingerbread and other exceptional dainties. Hot biscuits were never seen. Good, light raised bread was the grand staple, and a Johnny cake, shortened with cream, an occasional treat.

Do you know that soda and saleratus belong to the alkaline poisons? Put a bit of it on your tongue—how caustic it is. Well, the stomach is lined with a membrane very similar to that which covers the tongue and lines the mouth. In this membrane are millions of little pipes, which pour the gastric fluid from as many reservoirs into the stomach. The alkali inflames this membrane, stops up these orifices, and causes a multitude of bad feelings, to which the doctors give as many various names. Why, I ordinarily hear as much complaint of dyspepsia in the course of twenty-four hours, in these degenerate days, as I heard during the first twenty-four years of my life.

I have no means of knowing how much of these caustic substances are used in families generally—they are almost tabooed in mine—yet it is fair to presume that there are individuals who swallow pounds of alkali in the course of a year. What a wonder their stomachs are not burnt out clean as a baker's oven. You will tell me "the acid neutralizes the alkali." I know it will if enough be used, but just here is a nice point. If your biscuits have a yellow color and smell of lye, be sure the alkali is in preponderance, and they are positively injurious. Good, light, warm biscuits are certainly very palatable, and may perhaps be occasionally taken with impunity; but, when saturated with fat and discolored with alkali, they supply the place of bread, marvel not if you suffer a host of ailments.

But I am stepping over the line, upon fields belonging to neighbor Esculapius, and will come back and give a recipe for

### HARD GINGERBREAD.

Take 4 ounces of butter, a half pint of molasses, two teaspoonfuls of soda, half a cup of sour milk, ginger to your taste, stir in flour until stiff enough to be moulded, mould thoroughly, roll into sheets of an inch in thickness, bake in a quick oven.

The following, from an old newspaper, is for

### GINGER CAKE.

Put one tablespoonful of butter in a teacup with two tablespoonfuls of leavened milk, nearly fill the teacup with molasses, or quill fill it if you like it very sweet; add one teaspoonful of saleratus, half a tablespoonful of ginger, and two and a half cups of flour. Twice this measure makes a nice cake.

KATY COOK.

—There is many a slip between the cup and lip, but there are many more slips after the cup has been drained by the lips.

## SUPERIORITY OF MINNESOTA.

The following is an extract from a very excellent pamphlet on "Emigration, with special reference to Minnesota, U. S., and British Columbia; by Thomas Rawlings, London, England."

Under the Homestead Law, passed by Congress in 1862, Minnesota offers to free settlement a much larger area of public lands, and better adapted to successful agriculture in soil, climate, and situation relatively to the great avenues of inland commerce, than any other Western State.

Minnesota contains nearly 54,000,000 acres of land. Of this the whole area appropriated by settlement or purchase is only about 7,000,000 acres, and some 10,000,000 have been granted for schools, railroads, &c., leaving nearly 37,000,000 acres—an area little less than that of all New England—still open to free settlement under the operation of the Homestead Law.

Three-quarters of this surface consists of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak-woodings, and belts of hard wood timber, watered by numberless lakes and streams, and covered by a warm, dark soil, of great fertility. The rest, embracing the elevated district north of Lake Superior and west to the sources of the Mississippi, is chiefly valuable for the rich mineral ranges on the shores of the former, and for the pine forests which clothe the head waters of the latter, affording inexhaustible supplies of lumber.

The climate is beautiful, and one of the most healthful and productive on the continent. Though the winter is cold—its mean temperature being that of New Hampshire—its severity is very much mitigated by the extreme dryness of air, the whole average fall of moisture being but one-sixth that of New England.

The summers, on the other hand, are very warm, their mean temperature being that of Southern Pennsylvania, and the rains at this season are abundant and never failing, though the air continues comparatively dry. Professor Maury pronounces it the best watered of all the Western States. It is alike exempt from the severe droughts of Kansas, and the frosts and diseases incident to moist atmospheres and heavier and less thoroughly drained soils.

The following facts are collated from the official statistics of Minnesota:

Rapid as has been the growth of the new Western States, Minnesota has surpassed them all in the rapidity of its progress. Its population in 1850 was 5,330; in 1860, 172,022. Its agricultural development has been even more remarkable.

The number of acres of plowed land in 1850 was 1,900; in 1854, 15,000; in 1860, 433,267—having increased nearly thirty fold in six years.

The number of bushels of wheat produced in 1850 was 1,401; in 1854, 7,000; in 1859, 5,001,432 bushels, being nearly thirty bushels to each inhabitant, or four times as much as the whole wheat crop of New England in 1850.

The whole amount of grain and potatoes produced in Minnesota in 1850 was 71,709 bushels; in 1860 it was 14,693,517 bushels—mostly in the small grains. What a progress for ten years!

This rapid agricultural growth has been achieved chiefly since the collapse of land speculation in 1857. In 1858, Minnesota imported bread and provisions. In 1861, she exported 3,000,000 bushels of wheat alone.

Minnesota is probably the best wheat State in the Union, with the exception, perhaps, of California. The statistics of her wheat crops show an average yield in 1860 of 22 bushels per acre, and in 1859 of 19 bushels—these results being from 50 to 300 per cent greater than that of the principal wheat States, with the exceptions noted. In 1859, for example, the average yield of Iowa was 4½ bushels per acre; of Ohio, 7½ bushels, Illinois, according to a high local authority, produces from year to year not more than 8 bushels per acre, and 15 bushels is considered an unusually large average for the best wheat States. The comparative exemption of Minnesota from the diseases and insects which ravage the wheat crops of other States, gives it great advantage in the cultivation of this most valuable staple.

Minnesota is often supposed to be too far north for corn. This is a great mistake, founded on the popular fallacy that the latitude governs climate. But climates grow warmer towards the west coast of continents; and although its winters are cold, the summers of Minnesota are as warm as those of Southern Ohio. It may surprise some readers to know that the mean summer heat of St. Paul is precisely that of Philadelphia, five degrees further south, and that it is considerably warmer during the whole six months of the growing season than Chicago, three degrees further south.

The average yield of corn in 1860 was 35½ bushels per acre; and in 1859

—a bad year—26 bushels. By comparison, in the latter year, Iowa produced but 22½ bushels per acre, and Ohio, the queen of the corn States, but 29 bushels. In Illinois—of which corn is the chief staple—Mr. Lincoln, now President of the United States, in the course of an agricultural address in 1859, stated, that "the average crop from year to year does not exceed 20 bushels per acre."

These results, so favorable to Minnesota, as a corn growing as well as wheat growing State, will surprise no one who is familiar with the fact established by climatologists, that "the cultivated plants yield the greatest products near the northernmost limits at which they will grow."

In southern latitudes, the warm spring develops the juices of the plant too rapidly. They run into the stalk and leaf to the neglect of the seed. Corn, for example rises thirty feet high in the West Indies, but it produces only a few grains at the bottom of a spongy cob, too coarse for human food. In the Southern States, the corn stalk is fifteen feet high, but the product is much less than in the Northern States, where the stalk is ten or seven feet high; and so of all plants which can be grown at all at the north. The cool, late springs of the northern climates restrain the undue luxuriance of the stem or leaf, and throw the chief development of the plant into the ripening period. With the summer heat of Southern Ohio Minnesota yields a greater product of a given plant, and of a richer quality, because its cooler springs check the expenditure of the vital juices on the stalk and leaf to lavish them on the fruit. On the other hand, with the same springs as Massachusetts, Minnesota produces more abundant harvests, because it has a warmer summer. It thus combines the most favorable conditions of quantity and quality in its products—and the remark applies equally to all the cereals, the esculent roots and the wild grasses of the country, which are as rich as the cultivated species of the lower latitudes. Its wheat, barley, potatoes, &c., are in high favor throughout the Mississippi Valley.

Its distance from market, which absorbs much of the profit of wheat culture in the cost of transportation, is forcing attention to its peculiar advantages for stock raising and wool growing. Prominent among these are:—1. The richness and luxuriance of the native grasses. The statistics of the hay crop of 1860 show a total product of 300,000 tons, with an average of over two tons per acre, being 60 per cent more than the average of Ohio. The grass is mainly cut on the meadows which everywhere chequer the rolling prairies or fringe the countless streams and lakes. 2. The great extent of uncultivated land, affording for many years to come a wide range of free pasturage. 3. The remarkable dryness and healthfulness of the winter. The sleet, slush, mud, and the train of diseases which the damp and variable winters of eastern and southern climates inflict upon animals and men, are here nearly unknown. Sheep prefer to live and sleep in the open air all winter. The cold, dry air sharpens the appetite, and promotes a rapid secretion of fat and a vigorous muscular development. The wool grows finer and heavier, and mutton, beef and pork sweeter and more juicy. The effect of climate and the rich herbage is seen in the dairy products. In the census year, 1860, over 3,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese were made from 38,938 cows, or 77½ pounds per head, against 52 pounds per head in Iowa, 46-8 in Illinois, and 62 in Wisconsin.

To the dryness of the air, even under the abundant rains of summer, the healthfulness of the climate is attributed. It is the sanitarium of consumptives, and it is exempt from the fevers and agues incident to the damp, malarious atmospheres of the lower States of the Mississippi Valley. To this, too, is largely due the exemption of Minnesota summer from the destructive frosts which prevail in moister latitudes. At the same time its position in the system of atmospheric circulation, and the great extent of water surface presented by its numerous lakes, protects it completely from the severe droughts which desolate Kansas.

Minnesota possesses a great abundance of water-power, some of its mill seats—that of St. Anthony Falls, for instance—being among the finest in the world. Its principal manufactures are flour and lumber, for the latter of which the extensive pine forests which cover the northeastern portion of the State afford inexhaustible supplies of material.

The commercial position of Minnesota is one of the most important on the continent. The Great Lakes connect it with the Atlantic on the east, the Mississippi with the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the Red River and Saskatchewan, interlocking in Lake Winnipeg, carry the chain of navigation through their fertile valleys 1,400 miles to the northwest, to the gold bearing slopes of the Rocky Mountains. A considerable emigration is already passing through this channel to the gold fields of British Columbia. Minnesota is the only State on the West bank of the Mississippi which has any great agricultural region tributary to it from the west, the whole country west of the ninety-eighth parallel and south of the Saskatchewan being a rainless waste. This level belt of ar-

ble areas, with its chain of navigable rivers, is the natural projection across the west half of the continent of the line of overland transit formed by the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes across the east half, and has suggested itself irresistibly as the natural route for a Pacific Railroad, with its terminus on the splendid harbor of Puget Sound. This project, which has many warm advocates in England and America, makes Minnesota the centre of the inter-oceanic commerce of the continent.

Congress has granted the State about four and a half million acres of land for the construction of railroads, some of which are in process of construction. The completion of a few hundred miles of railroad will connect the heads of navigation on the three great water lines of the continent, and place Minnesota virtually as near New York as Pittsburgh.

### COPPERHEAD PERPLEXITIES.

Next to the rebels, we know of no class whose dilemmas are more numerous or deplorable than those of the Copperheads. We give a sample.

1. Unless they can pass for Democrats, they have no party, but—  
2. If they try to pass for Democrats, the party won't have them.  
3. Unless they can combine with the rebels, neither can succeed, but—

4. If the rebels succeed, they can no longer combine with them.

5. So long as the Union cause triumphs, they can never rule the country, but—

6. When the Union cause fails, there will be no country to rule.

7. Before fighting, they would seek a disunion peace, but—

8. Before getting a disunion peace, they must fight the Unionists.

9. Peace with them means peace with those who are fighting against the Union, and war with those who are fighting for it, but—

10. They find it costs more "knocks" to fight the country's friends than it would to subdue its enemies.

11. They believe in all the rights of man, especially in his right to own men, but—

12. They oppose "Woman's rights," particularly the right of a black woman to her chastity and her children.

13. They favor the largest liberty, to wit: the liberty of a State to secede in order to promote slavery, but—

14. They oppose insurrection and rebellion, especially the rebellion of the Federal government against the supremacy of the slave States.

15. They sympathize with the conservative efforts of Jefferson Davis to preserve the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," but—

16. They believe all the acts which Abraham Lincoln has done, can do, or ever may do, to maintain the Union, are unconstitutional and revolutionary usurpations.

17. They would colonize all soldiers of color, but—

18. They do not believe in colonizing the Vallandighams who desert their colors.

19. They fear amalgamation, lest it may lead to amalgamation, but—

20. They like slavery because it compels amalgamation.

21. They believe that God has made the negro their inferior, but—

22. They fear abolition will make him their superior.

23. They know McClellan to be opposed to the war, or they would not nominate him, but—

24. They want him to carry on the war, because he is opposed to its being carried on.

25. They pretend to believe that McClellan made war on the rebels, but—

26. They republish his official report as a campaign document, to show how successfully he made war on the Administration.

27. To require rebels to swear to support the Constitution and laws, before voting, is to infringe the right of suffrage, but—

28. To prevent volunteers who are fighting for the Union from voting is to sustain the right of suffrage.

29. They deny that the civilization of the North is superior to that of the South, but—

30. This involves the admission either that bad as are the rebels, the Copperheads are no better, or else that the Copperheads enjoy no share of Northern civilization.

31. The above facts tend to show that this is a contest, not between States, communities, or institutions, but between all the depravity of the human heart, on the one side, and what the secesh organs openly scoff at as "God and humanity," on the other."—[Chicago Tribune.]

—A judgment has been rendered against Major General John C. Fremont, and in favor of Catharine Clark, for \$10,000, on a promissory note made by Fremont, in consideration of certain mill property in Mariposa county, California.

## WAR ON BANK CURRENCY.

"A meeting of the farmers, mechanics and business men of several townships in Rock Island county (Ill.) was held at Port Byron on the 16th ultimo, at which the sorting process practiced by the banks, so as to retain all Treasury notes and pay out nothing but bank currency, was denounced, and a resolution passed to refuse all bank currency for labor and produce. The co-operation of other communities was invited. They complain that, under the sorting process, greenbacks have become 'scarce and wanting.'"

Nothing would please us better than to see the farmers all over the country adopt a similar plan of action. Though there are many individual and company banks, founded upon perhaps as good a basis as the government notes, there are many hundreds of them that are not. All of them are more liable to counterfeits than the government currency. So that the latter notes are by far the most preferable. Farmers want money that they can rely upon, and now, if ever, they can have such if they will but insist upon it. Greenbacks are the safest, and therefore the best. Aid all you can in driving eastern wildcat currency home. Remember the days of "stumpstall!"

Farmers should commence the expulsion of this currency at once, for it will not be long before the great before the great cities will take the same course. Already we hear mutterings to this effect among commercial men here. Get it out of your hands before this time comes, or at least accumulate as little as possible of it.—[Prairie Farmer.]

### SOIL FOR FLOWERS.

The Gardener's Monthly contains the following excellent advice in regard to the best soil for flowers:

"Very few understand that an occasional change of soil is very beneficial to flowers in beds, though all know how important it is to flowers in pots. There is nothing better than surface soil from an old pasture taken off about two inches deep, and thrown into a heap with about one-sixth part of old hot bed dung; to partially decay. In addition to this 'staple' item a smaller quantity of different matters should be gathered together for peculiar cases or plants. Peat, for instance, will be found very useful for many kinds of plants. This is not, as is often supposed mere black sand; but a spongy, fibrous substance from the surface of bogs and boggy wastes. Sand should be collected sharp and clean; the washings from turnpike ditches are as good as any thing. Leafmold is best got, already well decayed, from the woods. A load or so of well-decayed cow-manure is a good thing for the gardener to have with him, as all those plants that dislike our hot summers, and want a cool soil to grow in, prefer it to any other manure. A small pile of hot-bed manure is almost indispensable to a garden.

Every person who shall fail to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the Assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the Assessor is required to add fifty per centum to the amount of the items of such list.

Every person who shall deliver to an Assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars; and in such case the list will be made out by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

Payment of the annual taxes, except those for licenses, will not be demanded until the thirtieth day of June.

The appropriate blanks on which to make return, and all necessary information, will be furnished by JOHN H. MORRISON, Assistant Assessor for the 4th Division, to whom the returns should be delivered on or before the first Monday of May, at his office, in Anoka.

J. H. MORRISON,  
U. S. Assessor, 2d District.  
St. Paul, Feb. 29, 1864. 24-31

From a creditable exchange we cut the following descriptive of a waterfall, hitherto unknown to the tourists, and distinguished for its wonderful sublimity over that of Niagara. It has been discovered in the valley of the Snake fork of the Columbia river. It says: "The Excelsior Fall, over which pours the entire volume of Snake river, is a sheer precipice one hundred and ninety-eight feet higher than the precipice of Niagara. Snake river is said to be as large as the Niagara, and it takes the stupendous fall at one solid leap. A scouting detachment of United States troops are accredited with the discovery. The continuous roaring of this fall, it is ingeniously remarked, has for many years attracted attention, without any thing definite having been learned concerning it, more than if it had been as distant as the fall of Adam, or a cataract in the moon. Forward, enthusiastic tourists can now authentically post the world up regarding this, the greatest of all natural wonders it has ever fallen heir to.

NIAGARA FALLS ECLIPSED.

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## RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

## CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

## Dry Goods.

We are selling

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And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

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Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

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that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

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H. KNOX TAYLOR.

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Cheap, pleasant and quick!  
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## Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,  
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132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced  
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Clothes,  
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sortment of

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HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts in the world.

The attention of

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is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and  
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To our old friends and patrons, who have known  
us and patronized us for the last twelve  
years, we are grateful, but while we  
are proud to be closed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among  
the "old fogies."

GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. Put  
for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell  
without regard to the market.

CATHCART & CO

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1883. 1-ly

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having been appointed

Commissioners to examine and adjust all  
claims for and against the estate of Albert Wood-  
bury, late of the county of Anoka, deceased, and  
whereas six months and no more is allowed for  
creditors to present their claims against said es-  
tate. Notice is hereby given that we will meet  
to examine and adjust such claims at the store of  
Messrs. E. H. & A. T. Davis, at ten o'clock a. m.  
the first Saturday of each month, for six succes-  
sive months, commencing April 1, 1884.

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS,  
GEORGE SMILEY.

Anoka, Minn., March 24, 1884. 26-4t

NEW STORE,

New Goods.

DICKENS & BOULTER,

Have opened the store at the west end of  
the Bridge formerly occupied as a  
Match Factory, where they will keep  
constantly on hand a good assortment  
of staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries,

BOOTS & SHOES, &c.

Which will be sold at very low figures  
for ready pay.

All goods warranted to give satisfaction; if  
not return them, and your money will be refund-  
ed. All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for  
goods.

Bring along your Butter and Eggs, and the  
highest market price will be paid for the same.

Anoka, August 15th, 1883.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPER

ADVERTISING HOUSE,

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From 7 o'clock a. m. to 7:15 p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

Eastern Mail—Leaves daily, except Sundays;  
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Northern Mail—Leaves Anoka daily, except  
Sundays; closes at 8 a. m.

Princeton Mail—For Princeton, Cambridge and  
Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Friday at 8 o'clock  
a. m. Arrives at Princeton on Saturday at 4 o'clock  
p. m. Mail closes half an hour before the  
time of starting.

Anoka, March 5, 1884. Post Master.

## FINKLE & LYON'S

## SEWING MACHINES.

The greatest improvement yet in the Sewing  
Machine art. A curiosity worth seeing.

Please send for circular with sample of sewing.

These Improved Machines save over hundred  
per cent. of thread and silk, and make the work  
strong alike on both sides.

They require no instruction to operate perfect-  
ly, except "the printed directions."

No change in sewing from one kind of goods  
to another.

And no taking apart to clean or oil.

Our New MANUFACTORY is now complete, with  
all its machinery and tools entirely new, and is  
already rapidly turning out Machines, which for  
beauty and perfection of finish are not surpassed  
by any manufactured in the world.

N. R.—Should any Machine prove unsatisfac-  
tory, it can be returned and money refunded.

Agents wanted in counties not canvassed by  
our own agents.

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and best vocal and instrumental pieces (by the  
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piano-forte accompaniments, full music page size,  
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INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

PRESIDENT Lincoln's Grand March, with the  
most beautiful vignette that has yet been pub-  
lished; Music by Helmsmuller, leader of the 22nd  
Regiment Band, price 30 cents. Our Generals'  
Quick-step, with vignette of 33 of our Generals;  
music by Graffula, leader of the 7th Regiment  
Band, 50 cents. The Seven Sons' Galop, Laura  
Keane Waltz, 25 cents each. Comic Schottische,  
25 cents; all by Baker. Music Box Galop, by  
Herring, 35 cents. Union Waltz, La Grasso, 25  
cents. Volunteer Polka, Goldbeck, 25 cents.—  
Spirit Polka, General Scott's Farewell Grand  
March, Parkhurst, 25 cents each. Star Spangled  
Banner, brilliant variations by Prof. Cull, 40 cts.  
All of which are pronounced by good judges to  
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NEW VOCAL MUSIC.—I will be true to you;  
A penny for your thoughts; Little Jenny Bow;  
Better times are coming; I dream of my mother  
and home; Merry little birds are we, and Why  
have my loved ones gone, by Stephen C. Foster.  
These songs will be very popular. Price 25 cents  
each; mailed free. Shall we know each other  
there, Where Liberty dwells in my country, Ie  
in time, (a revival hymn) and Shall we meet be-  
yond the river, are published in cheap form for  
choirs and Sunday schools; price 3 cents each,  
25 cents per dozen, \$2 per hundred; postage one  
cent. Published by

HORACE WATERS, Agt.

461 Broadway, New York.

461-4t

TAKEN UP.

Came into the enclosure of the subscribers, on  
or about the 24th day of November, a dark  
red two year old heifer—no special marks.  
The owner is requested to pay charges and take  
her away.

Geo. A. J. JENES.

Corn Creek, Anoka Co., Minn., Jan. 23, 1884.

17-3t

## TO PROMOTE

## Good Health

USE THE

Dandelion and Wild Cherry

## BITTERS.

In Pint Bottles, Price 60 Cents.

In Quart " " " 60 Cts.

THESE Bitters are composed of the best Roots,  
Barks and Herbs known, and peculiarly adapted  
to the immediate cure of all diseases produced  
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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

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CURE AGUE.

In its worst forms. They perform these cures  
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For sale by dealers in Medicines everywhere.

S. HUNTINGTON, Proprietor.

Farmersburg, Clayton county, Iowa.

For Sale by J. M. RANDOLPH,

Anoka, S. B. ROBINSON, General Wholesale Agent.

Address, Chatfield, Minn.

Also for Huntington's Writing Fluid.

Howe & Stevens' Family Use Colors.

Van Dusen's Worm Confection.

Van Dusen's Magical Balm.

Alden's Condition Powders.

Talman & Collin's Extract of Lemon.

Talman & Collin's Leather Preservative.

Dutcher's Fly Killer.

Sleepers' Fly Killer.

april 11-1y

INSURANCE.

Home Insurance Company,

No. 112 & 114 Broadway New York.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000.

Surplus over \$300,000.

Marine and Fire Insurance on the most favorable  
terms.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, Prest.

A. F. WILMARTH, Vice Prest.

J. MILTON SMITH, Sec'y.

CHARLES T. WOODBURY,

Agent, Anoka, Minnesota.

October 16th 1880.

THE MAGAZINE FOR THE TIMES!

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.

The best and cheapest in the world for Ladies!

This popular monthly magazine will be greatly  
improved for 1884. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading!

Fourteen splendid fashion plates!

Twelve colored Berlin work patterns!

Nine hundred wood cuts!

All this will be given for only Two Dollars a  
year, or a dollar less than magazines of the class

of "The Times" and "The Ladies' Magazine."

Its thrilling tales and novelettes are the best  
published anywhere. All the most popular writ-  
ers are employed to write originally for "Peter-  
son's." In 1884, in addition to its usual quantity  
of short stories, four original copyright novel-  
ettes will be given by Ann S. Stephens, Ella Rod-  
man, Frank Lee Benedict, and the author of "The  
Second Love."

It also publishes Fashions ahead of all others.

Each number, in addition to the colored plates  
gives bonnets, cloaks and dresses, engraved on  
wood. Also a pattern, from which a dress, man-  
tilla, or ch. d. dress can be cut out, without the  
aid of a pattern-maker. Also, several pages of  
household and other Receipts.

It is the best lady's magazine in the world.

Try it for one year.

TERMS.—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One copy, one year, \$2 00

Three copies, one year, 5 00

Five copies, one year, 7 50

Eight copies, one year, 10 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, five, or eight copies make a club. To  
every person getting up a club, at the above  
rates, a copy of the Magazine for 1884 will be  
given gratis.

Address, post-paid,  
CHAS. J. PETERSON,

306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

25-3t Specimen copies sent gratis, when written for

ANOKA

Flour Mills.

This establishment has been thoroughly re-  
novated during the past summer, and put in the  
highest state of efficiency.

Competent and obliging millers are in con-  
stant attendance.

Barrels Fumished and Flour Packed.

SHIMLEY & WOODBURY.

Anoka October 15th, 1880.

HORSE SHOER

AND

Veterinarian.

E. A. KING would give notice that he has re-  
turned to town again, and can be found at his  
old shop on the east side of Rum River, where he  
is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for  
cash or produce. Particular attention paid to  
shoeing; all deformed and diseased feet treated  
scientifically, and without extra charge for  
above the price of shoeing. Other veterinary  
work will be charged for.

Anoka, September 6th, 1883.

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS,

ANOKA, MINN.

Dealers in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnish-  
ing Goods, Agricultural Implements, &c., and  
Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper  
Ware.

Anoka, July 27th 1881.

## EVERYBODY!!

“What Everybody  
Says must be true.”

EVERYBODY SAYS,

If you want an

A. No. 1, Albany,

Cook, Parlor, or Box

Call on

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

EVERYBODY SAYS,

That you always find a good assortment of

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH

Table and Pocket

Cutlery,

Butcher's Knives,

TEA AND TABLE

SPOON,

Shelf Hardware,

Of every description.

NAILS, GLASS, PUTTY ROPE,

PAIS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS

BROOMS, IRON AND TIN

TEA KETTLES, SADD IRONS,

ALSO;

A splendid assortment of TIN WARE

at the Hardware store of

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

EVERYBODY SAYS,

That we have the finest lot of

Grain Cradles, Scythes,

Snaths, Forks,

Shovels, Spades

and Plows,

In the Upper country.

EVERYBODY SAYS,

You will always find goods as represented at  
the old established Hardware store of

E. H. & A. T. DAVIS.

TEMPLE & BEAUPRE,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

FREIGHT AGENTS FOR

MILWAUKEE & PRAIRIE DU

CHIEN RAILROAD.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Sole Agents for the sale of

LAFIN & LINTH'S GUNPOWDER,

J. J. CASE'S THRESHERS,

Geo. ESTERLEY'S Reapers, Deere's Moline Plows,

AKRON, (N. Y.) Water Lime.

BLACKSMITHING.

JAMES M. McGLAULFIN,

ANOKA, MINN.

Would inform the citizens of Anoka and vicinity,  
that he can be found at all times at Ford's  
old shop on the east side of Rum River, where he  
is prepared to do all kinds of work cheap for  
cash or produce. Particular attention paid to  
shoeing oxen and entire satisfaction warranted.  
Old axes newly steamed and new ones made to  
order. A continuance of patronage is respectfully  
solicited.

Anoka, January 16th, 1881.

## COLEMAN & McGLAULFIN,

HAVING entered into copartnership to carry  
on the business of Blacksmithing, would  
inform the public that they are prepared to do  
all kinds of work in their line. Particular at-  
tention will be paid to Horse and Ox shoeing.  
All work warranted. They hope to receive the  
patronage of old friends and customers. Their  
shop is on the street below Davis' Store.

G. D. COLEMAN,  
JOHN S. McGLAULFIN.

HOWARD M. ATKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Princeton, Minnesota.

Particular attention given to Collections and  
Paying for non resident land holders. Will  
take general charge of lands or other property in  
Mille Lac County.

Auditor and Attorney of Mille Lac County.

15-3m

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, In-  
competency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Er-  
ror, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will  
be happy to furnish to all who need it (free of  
charge) the recipe and directions for making the  
simple Remedy used in his case. Those wishing  
to profit by his experience—and possess a valua-  
ble Remedy—will receive the same, by return  
mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing

JOHN B. OGLEY,

4-3m No. 60 Nassau street, New York.



**COSTAS' VERMILION EXTERMINATORS**

FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BEES, MOSQUITOES, FLEAS, WOOLLY BEASTS, AND ALL INSECTS.

Put up in 25¢, 50¢ and \$1.00 boxes. Bottles, and Flasks, 25¢ and 50¢ each. Public institutions, etc., only for the purpose of exterminating.

"Only for the purpose of exterminating."

"Not dangerous to the human family."

"Safe on all other insects."

Sold Wholesale in large cities.

Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.

See that "COSTAS'" name is on the Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

Address: HENRY R. CO-STAR, Principal Depot 452 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Anoka, Minn.

**SPECIAL TOWN MEETING.**

Whereas, the Supervisors, Town Clerk, and twelve other freeholders of the town of Anoka, have, in writing, filed in my office a statement that a special town meeting is necessary to the interest of said town. Therefore the inhabitants, legal voters of the town of Anoka, are hereby notified that a special town meeting will be held at the Third Avenue School House on the 23rd day of April, 1864, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose following, to wit: To vote a certain amount to be raised by the town as a fund for the relief and benefit of soldiers' families residing in the said town of Anoka, this being the object contained in the statement filed in my office.

GIVEN under my hand at Anoka, this 5th day of April, 1864.

F. TRATT, Town Clerk.

**FAIRMING LAND FOR SALE.**

Two parcels of land, 320 acres of desirable farming land in the town of Grove.

H. F. BLODGETT, 2933m

Anoka, April 15, 1864.

**FOUND.**

A Wallet containing money. The owner can have the same by calling at the residence of Ole Anderson, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Anoka, April 6, 1864.

**KELSEY & KELLY.**

The war! the war! is all the cry! But when you speak of prices high, 'Tis not all the war, my worthy friend—One-half is the service of men.

We wish to deal both plain and true. We sell all whom we have to do; For when our business line is spent, We may not have cause to regret.

We deal in leather, boots, and shoes. The best of which we always choose, And sell at figures far below. Our neighbors, who to Boston go.

We've boots and shoes, and slippers neat. To please the eye and fit the feet; For gents and ladies, great and small—Please don't forget on us to call.

We hope we shall not be compelled To deal in stores and tinkling bells, But wholly to confine our trade to boots and shoes, instead of spades. 7-ly

**THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.**

The readers of the CONTINENTAL are aware of the important position it has assumed, of the influence which it exerts, and of the brilliant array of political and literary talent of the highest order which supports it. No publication of the kind has in this country so successfully combined the energy and freedom of the daily news paper with the higher literary tone of the first class monthly; and it is very certain that no magazine has given wider range to its contributors, or preserved itself so completely from the narrow influences of party or faction. In times like the present, such a journal is either a power in the land or it is nothing. That the Continental is not the latter is abundantly evidenced by what it has done—by the reflection of its counsel in many important public events, and in the character and power of those who are its staunch supporters.

Though but little more than a year has elapsed since the Continental was first established, it has during that time acquired a strength and political significance elevating it to a position far above that previously occupied by any publication of the kind in America. In proof of which assertion we call attention to the following facts:

1. Of its Political articles republished in pamphlet form, a single one has had, thus far, a circulation of one hundred and six thousand copies.
2. From its literary department, a single serial novel, "Among the Pine," has within a very few months, sold nearly thirty thousand copies. Two other serials of its literary articles have also been republished in book form, while the first portion of a third is already in press.
3. No more conclusive facts need be adduced to prove the excellence of the contributions to the Continental, or their extraordinary popularity, and its conductors are determined that it shall not fall behind. Preserving all "the boldness, vigor, and ability" which a thousand journals have attributed to it, it will greatly enlarge its circle of action, and discuss fearlessly and frankly, every principle involved in the great questions of the day. The first friends of the country, embracing the men most familiar with its diplomacy and most distinguished in its political life, are its contributors; and it is no more "flattering promise of a prospectus" to say that this "magazine for the times" will employ the first intellect in America, under auspices which no publication ever enjoyed before in this country.

While the Continental will express decided opinions on the great questions of the day, it will not be a mere political journal; much the larger portion of its columns will be given to literature, by tales, poetry, and humor. In a word, the Continental will be found, under the new staff of Editors, occupying a position and presenting attractions never before found in a magazine.

**TERMS TO CLUBS.**

Two copies for one year, Five dollars.  
Three copies for one year, Six dollars.  
Six copies for one year, Eleven dollars.  
Eleven copies for one year, Twenty dollars.  
Twenty copies for one year, Thirty six dollars.

**PAID IN ADVANCE.**

Postage thirty-six cents a year, to be paid by the Subscriber.

**SINGLE COPIES.**

Three dollars a year, in advance. Postage paid by the Publisher.

**JOHN P. TROW,**  
50 Green St., N. Y.

**PUBLISHER FOR THE PROPRIETORS.**

As an inducement to new subscribers, the Publisher offers the following liberal premiums:

1. Any person remitting \$3, in advance, will receive the magazine from July, 1862, to January, 1864, thus securing the whole of it, for \$3, the price of the subscription. Or, if preferred, a subscriber can take the magazine for 1863 and a copy of "Among the Pine," or "The Wanderers of Wall Street," by R. B. Kimball, bound in cloth, or of "Satanstoe in Thought," by Charles Knapp, bound in leather, (retail price, \$1.50). The book to be sent postage paid.
2. Any person remitting \$4 50, will receive the magazine from its commencement, Jan. 1862, to Jan. 1864, thus securing Mr. Kimball's "The Wanderers of Wall Street," and Mr. Kimball's "Among the Pine," and "Merchant's Story," and 3,000 octavo pages of the best literature in the world. The magazine subscribers to pay their own postage.

**RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF ANOKA COUNTY, for the year commencing March 1, 1863, and ending February 29, 1864.**

ADJUTOR'S OFFICE, ANOKA, March 15, 1864

To the Board of County Commissioners of ANOKA COUNTY:

I have with me the following statement of the financial condition and expenses of the County from March 1st, 1863, to March 1st, 1864, as the same appears according to the records in my office.

LIST OF BILLS ACCRUED DURING THE YEAR FOR WHICH ORDERS HAVE BEEN DRAWN.

1863.	J. F. Blodgett for salary.....	\$100.00
Apr 15.	J. F. Blodgett for returning votes.....	2.00
	W. W. Waterman for wood.....	7.80
	Press Printing Company for blank stationery.....	16.50
	John Mayall for returning votes.....	1.00
	Smiley & Woodbury for office rent.....	50.00
	Press Printing Company for printing Treasurer's notice.....	10.12
May 30.	E. T. Alling for returning votes.....	12.00
	James H. Colburn for making Tax sale.....	61.00
	E. T. Alling for services as County Commissioner.....	20.05
	A. C. Tilden for taking acknowledgment of tax deeds.....	2.25
	O. Feltner for services as County Commissioner.....	7.50
	E. T. Alling for do.....	7.50
Jun. 29.	E. T. Alling for do.....	32.20
	W. W. Waterman for stationery.....	4.80
Sep 16.	Oliver West for services as County Commissioner.....	20.06
	James H. Colburn for making tax sale.....	12.75
	James H. Colburn for Justice fees.....	41.50
	Franklin Whitney for services as County Commissioner.....	15.25
	E. T. Alling for posting notices of military election.....	19.44
	Press Printing Company for printing notices.....	14.50
Nov. 4.	Press Printing Company for printing notices.....	4.50
	W. W. Waterman for wood and stationery.....	20.48
	Franklin Whitney for services as County Commissioner.....	9.32
	Press Printing Company for blank stationery.....	1.35
	James Cooper for returning votes.....	2.00
	Stausen do.....	4.40
Jan. 7.	W. P. Clark for services as County Commissioner.....	8.04
	W. W. Waterman for office expenses.....	11.90
	W. G. Randolph for rent of hall for election.....	1.00
	E. T. Alling for services as County Commissioner.....	14.24

JUROR'S FEES.

G. A. Lewis.....	1.25
S. Stockwell.....	1.62
Lewis Martin.....	1.62
George Smiley.....	1.62
J. C. Frost.....	1.62
John McCall.....	3.90
O. W. Hamilton.....	1.62
G. O. Linn.....	1.62
D. E. Mahony.....	3.92
H. N. Seely.....	3.42
E. T. Alling.....	1.62
D. J. King.....	1.62
J. N. McCall.....	1.62
Leonard Woodbury.....	1.62
D. Harper.....	1.62
C. P. Austin.....	3.42
J. H. Martin.....	1.62
C. W. Houston.....	50.00
Frederick Smith.....	3.90
F. Keeney.....	1.86
Joseph Treat.....	3.24
Jedediah Kimball.....	2.70
Lewis Carpenter.....	1.62
Alfred Foster.....	1.95
H. F. Blodgett.....	50.00
G. G. Gage.....	3.92
Isaac Barstow.....	1.74
Wm. Crawford.....	1.74
E. T. Alling for making Tax sale.....	1.74
E. H. & T. Davis for story pipe.....	5.00
A. G. Spaulding for advertising.....	5.00
W. P. Montfort for Justice fees.....	1.00
W. W. Lewis for stationery.....	1.00
A. C. Tilden for taking acknowledgment of tax deeds.....	1.25
J. M. Randolph for rent of hall for court room.....	10.00
F. Whitney for services as County Commissioner.....	7.96
A. T. Davis for fees as Clerk of Court.....	6.00
F. Keeney for salary as Justice.....	1.86
W. W. Waterman for salary as Justice.....	444.50
Interest paid on county bonds in cash.....	575.90
Cash paid for blank stationery for Registrar of Deeds.....	20.75
Receipts above expenditures.....	\$1573.19
Balance on hand.....	\$734.89
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	\$2308.08

COUNTY ORDERS RECEIVED FOR TAXES AND COLLECTED.

Amount collected in cash to pay interest on county bonds..... \$739.99 |

Amount collected in cash to pay interest on county bonds..... 739.99 |

Cash in treasury collected as cost and penalty..... 137.38 |

**ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF ANOKA COUNTY, MARCH 1, 1864.**

**LIABILITIES.**

County bonds bearing 12 per cent. interest, due March 1, 1865.....	\$1700.00
Coupons due March 1, 1864 on same.....	102.00
County bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, due April 15, 1867.....	738.51
Coupons due March 15, 1864 on same.....	27.58
County bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, due April 15, 1867.....	250.00
Coupons due March 15, 1864 on same.....	509.00
County bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, due April 15, 1867.....	371.51
Coupons due March 15, 1864 on same.....	133.73
County bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, due November 17, 1868.....	843.11
Interest due on same.....	1071.46
Non-interest orders.....	907.31
<b>ASSETS.</b>	\$10,433.74

Due county on tax duplicate of 1867..... 553.57 |

Due county on tax duplicate of 1868..... 607.94 |

Due county on tax duplicate of 1869..... 1365.51 |

Due county on tax duplicate of 1870..... 1411.57 |

Due county on tax duplicate of 1871..... 1096.00 |

Due county on tax duplicate of 1872..... 923.28 |

Due county on tax duplicate of 1873..... 2147.40 |

Cash in treasury to pay interest on county bonds..... 846.47 |

Cash in treasury collected as cost and penalty..... 137.38 |

Lumber on hand estimated at..... 300.00 |

Balance against the county..... 5249.47 |

**\$10,433.74**

W. W. WATERMAN, Auditor.

**IDAHO!**

A Map and Guide Book to the GOLD FIELDS OF IDAHO! Colored, in Pocket form, with Muslin Covers. Price, \$1.25. Published by D. D. MERRILL, St. Paul, Minn.

This work is invaluable to any one who has any intention of going to these mines, or any desire to see the various routes, and ADVANTAGES of the MINNESOTA ROUTE, over the "Great Salt Lake" Route! The Map shows plainly the topography of the country from Lake Michigan to the Pacific Coast, compiled from the latest Government surveys, and is correct in all distances, location and elevation of the country upon the line of the various routes—is full of general information, and will sell largely in every community.

The list that these are among the richest mines of the Rocky Mountains, and that they are the easiest of access, will induce many who are to seek their fortunes in the far West, to find their way to these fields.

Many things conspire to make a very large demand for this Map and Guide Book. 25c

**FRUIT TREES AND GRAPES.**

THE undersigned, having been appointed agent for Col. J. A. Robertson's Nursery for Standard and dwarf Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Currants, &c. Every article warranted true to name, and delivered in the best order. The Grapes and Strawberries will be received from the Knox Fruit Farm and Nurseries, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which Colonel Robertson is the sole agent for the States.

Apples, Peaches, Cherries and Plums from Northern Nurseries. O. H. KELLEY.

Near Itasca, Minn., March 10, 1864.

25c Clover and Grass Seeds of all kinds furnished to order in any quantity. O. H. KELLEY.

**TOBACCO, CABBAGE, AND TOMATO PLANTS.**

Japanese, Oranget, Maryland Broad Leaf, and Connecticut Seed Leaf Tobacco Plants, for sale in any quantity.

Early York, Sugar Leaf, Wunigstad, Drumhead, Savory, Stone Mason, &c., and other popular varieties, by the thousand.

Large Red, Large Yellow, Fudge, Perfected, Cherry, Pear, Plum, and Blush Tomato Plants, in any quantity.

Orders left for plants with any of the merchants at Anoka, Elk River, or Dayton, will be promptly answered in due season. Plants already growing, older early, and secure large, well rooted plants.

Near Itasca, March 23. O. H. KELLEY.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Triumph de Grand, Bartlett, and other popular kinds by the million, at the lowest prices. O. H. KELLEY.

Near Itasca. 25c

GARDENERS WANTED.—One thoroughly acquainted with the culture of Fruits and Vegetables. Apply to O. H. KELLEY.

Near Itasca.

**RAILROAD LANDS FOR SALE.**

First division of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company now offers for sale all the lands in the Counties of—

ANOKA, SHELBURN, ISANTI, DENSPEN, AND WRIGHT.

In tracts of 40, 80, or 160 acres and upwards. They will be sold for Cash, for the Bonds of the Company at par, or for the Bonds of the U. S. at 125 per cent.

These lands are EXEMPT FROM TAXATION until sold and conveyed by the Company.

A sectional map of the lands will be sold on advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to

Land Commissioner at St. Paul, or to J. C. FROST, Agent of the Company at Anoka.

2341

**LIST OF DELINQUENT TAXES**

Upon the following described Lands being situated in Isanti County, for the year 1863.

**FIRST DISTRICT.**

DESCRIPTION. S. T. R. TAXES. NAME.

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**MORTGAGE SALE.**

Wilbur M. Hayward and Helen M. Hayward duty mortgaged unto J. Mortimer Hall, the south half of section twenty-two, in township thirty-one north of range twenty-three west, and also the north half of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section one, in township



# THE ANOKA STAR.

Published every Saturday, at the Randolph Building, Anoka, Minnesota.

By A. G. SPALDING.

TERMS.  
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization: the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the life, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whatever is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

## Temperance Meeting, Again.

Pursuant to a call of the citizens of Anoka, a meeting of the friends of temperance was held at the Methodist Hall on Thursday evening, for the purpose of devising the best means for suppressing the sale of intoxicating liquors in our midst. Rev. Mr. Lathrop was called to the chair, and James H. Colbath appointed Secretary.

The Canvassing Committee made a report of the number of signers to the Resolution passed at the previous meeting which they had been able to procure, showing that nearly four hundred are in favor of the Resolution, and fifteen or twenty opposed to it.

On motion of C. Woodbury, Voted, that we have a free discussion, and that our opponents have the privilege of meeting with us and participating in the discussion of the temperance question.

On motion, Voted that it is the sense of this meeting that a special Town Meeting be called, for the purpose of voting to instruct the County Commissioners not to grant licenses to sell intoxicating liquors in this town.

A vote of thanks was extended to the Canvassing Committee for the very efficient manner in which they had attended to the duties assigned them.

The meeting was earnestly addressed by Messrs. Lathrop, Jenks, Spalding, Honston, Griggs, C. Woodbury and others, as to the best means of ridding the town of that great evil—the traffic in liquor.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

Our readers have heard of that most infernal massacre of our soldiers committed at Fort Pillow, on the 12th instant. The fort was attacked by a force of 6,000 rebels, under Forrest, and after a courageous resistance of several hours, compelled to surrender. After the surrender, men, women and children, black and white, were butchered in the most horrible manner, only about 200 out of 600 escaping that terrible fate.

In a speech made at the opening of the Sanitary Fair in Baltimore, on the 8th instant, President Lincoln promised protection to the colored troops, and retribution for the assassination at Fort Pillow.

Our readers will notice the advertisement of J. E. Thompson, President of the First National Bank of St. Paul, who is authorized and prepared to receive subscriptions to the new 10-40 loan, in sums of fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty, payable in United States or National Bank Notes.

The boys of the Third Minnesota were attacked, in Arkansas, on the first instant, by a large force of rebels, whom they repulsed with great slaughter in three successive charges, with a loss to themselves of seven killed and twenty wounded and missing.

We understand there has been rain in abundance at Dubuque, but we have had none to speak of here; and the prospect of crops and lumbering is dubious.

W. G. Randolph has a few lots for sale in Creighton & Slaughter's Addition. Those who desire a bargain in such property will please call on him immediately. These lots are to be sold at any rate.

Arthur's Magazine for May is on our table—rich as usual in reading matter, fashion plates, etc.

Demorest's Mirror of Fashions for Spring is received, and for sale at our office. The full-sized patterns in this number, are—colletta waist, morning jacket, boy's jacket, collar and cuff, sleeve.

If you wish to purchase a house, or a vacant lot, in the town of Anoka, inquire of W. W. Waterman.

We are informed that the Kimball Hotel has become a Temperance house.

# THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue. Intelligence. Order. Industry. Friendship. Unity. Happiness.

VOLUME I. } ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864. { NUMBER 30.

## RESOURCES OF ANOKA COUNTY.

NUMBER III.

The town of Anoka lies on the great Father of Waters—the Mississippi River. Coon Creek runs through the eastern, and Anoka River through the western portion of the town. Crooked Lake—a beautiful body of water—lies in the north part. The village of Anoka, on Anoka River, has a population of nearly or quite one thousand inhabitants—a sober, industrious community. In point of morals and intelligence, no town in all the West stands higher than this. It has three well-sustained churches, with large congregations, each striving to excel in moral and spiritual culture. A lively interest is also taken in the cause of education, and schools are well sustained. To a man desirous of bringing up a family to sober and industrious habits, away from debasing influences, this point offers superior inducements. The inhabitants are not dead weights in respect to moral reforms, but enter into the work with a heart and a will. Public opinion is mighty; and he who would come within the influence of a healthy and high standard of morals, let him move to Anoka.

The natural advantages for manufacturing are superior at this place. The water power is good and unfailing. Extensive pineries at the head waters of Anoka River, and large tracts near the river covered with hard wood of all the different kinds natural to the country, afford lumber that might be worked up advantageously in Anoka. Plow handles, plow beams, rakes, fork handles, rails and tubs—all articles in great demand in the West—can all be manufactured here; and the Railroad at our door affords a quick and easy transport for all manufactured articles.

We shall soon have an extensive and general system of Railroads throughout Minnesota, and no point within the limits of the State combines better natural facilities for building Railroad cars than this; indeed, this branch of business might be carried on to almost any extent, our own Railroads furnishing the market.

Messrs. Stowell and Putnam, enterprising merchants, are largely engaged in the manufacture of staves and barrels, and are doing a safe and good business. This firm has done more for the real interest of Anoka than any other in town, though others are doing much, among the number are James McCann, and the firm of Sailey & Woodbury.

This county will soon be stocked with sheep, and produce wool enough to supply a large woolen mill, and such a mill would do a thriving business here.

No region of the same extent can grow more or better potatoes than this county; and a factory to convert them into starch would do a good business in this town.

There is an extensive region, embracing several thousand square miles, lying north, which, by its geographical location, when settled, must draw its supplies of imported articles, and find a market for home produce at Anoka, provided our merchants take the right course to secure this trade. The country south and west, on the other side of the Mississippi, is said to contain some of the best farming land to be found in the West. The soil is a dark loam, covered with extensive forests of oak, maple, elm, and all kinds of hard wood. I have seen oak logs hauled into town from that quarter that I should judge would measure four feet in diameter. Every acre of that soil is capable of supporting its man, when it is settled, as it is destined to be, by tens of thousands of inhabitants; for it is of surpassing richness and almost inexhaustible fertility. And when that region and the region north of us are settled, there will be a numerous population in and around Anoka.

With all the advantages enumerated

above, Anoka is capable of becoming one of the brightest stars in the State. Will she not behold her manifest destiny, and seize the golden prize? J.

## RIDING TWO HORSES.

Several years ago, a circus stopped and performed in a quiet country town in the old Empire State. As is always the case, all the boys in the community were enraptured with the wonderful exhibitions and astounding performances. Consequently, for weeks afterwards, all were trying to stand on their heads, turn handsprings, ride horses standing up, &c., and many were the strains, bruises and falls incurred in the attempts.

One boy in particular became quite proficient in riding; so much so that he could advance one step more and ride two horses at once. One morning he was coming from the pasture to the house in this way, both horses were on a gallop, and he was keeping his upright position with much skill. Directly in their way was a mudpuddle, and as usual with most horses, they preferred to go around it, rather than through it, and as would be natural one horse chose the right hand side and the other the left. Result: Boy could not straddle so far and was dropped into the mire. This little incident is instructive. Are not multitudes trying to ride two horses and are they not liable to reach finally—the mudpuddle?

When men, at the same time, try to serve God in theory and the Devil in practice, will not their efforts be vain, and will they not in the end reach the mudpuddle?

When men frequent the saloon and kindred places, and yet want to be respected as good moral men, does not the community expect to them their true position—the mudpuddle?

When men seek to be successful in any profession or occupation, yet wedded, unduly, with politics and aim for power and office, do not most of them reach the mudpuddle?

When men claim to be for the Union and against its enemies, and hope for our country's salvation, yet are ever descending about "our misguided brethren," our "tyrannical administration," "abolitionists," "niggers," &c., in the opinion of all honest men they are in the mudpuddle.

When men strain every nerve, and use every honest and dishonest means to get fortune, but are not careful as to their expenditures—are spendthrifts, they will always be in the mudpuddle.

When ladies encourage at the same time advances of more than one young man, in other words, when they are flirts, are they not liable in the end, to find out that they rode too many horses and have come to the mudpuddle?

Don't we all at various times find ourselves in the mudpuddle after trying to ride two horses, when we might have galloped on securely and serenely had we aspired only to one?—[Mantorville Express.]

## REFORM.

Mayor Stewart has signified the beginning of his administration by an energetic blow at the corruption, inefficiency and rascality of our police system. We stated during the canvass that if elected he would select for Chief Police the very best man in the State. He has done it. Deputy Marshal Cleveland has consented to accept the office, and the selection of his subordinates, and the responsibility for their discipline and fidelity is devolved upon him. This simple announcement will occasion the same kind, if not quite the same degree of relief and satisfaction, as was experienced by the people of New York last July, when the city was in the hands of a lawless mob, upon the arrival of those twenty thousand troops before whom violence slunk to its holes. Cleveland is worth an army with banners to the peace, good order and security of this city.—[Press.]

**RAILROAD LANDS.**—The first division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad has sold this spring over twenty thousand acres of its valuable land grant, mostly to actual settlers, and the demand is constantly increasing. The nearness of these lands to the river and the railroad, and the favorable terms of payment, are inducements to the emigrant that cannot be disregarded.—[Pioneer.]

**NEW BANK.**—Messrs. J. K. Sidle, H. G. Sidle, and James Graham have established a bank at Minneapolis, under the banking law of this State. It is called the Bank of Minneapolis. The capital will be \$60,000. Securities (United States Bonds) to the amount of \$25,800 have been deposited with the State Auditor.

## ROUTE TO IDAHO.

The Mankato Union notices an Idaho meeting which was held in that town on the 4th instant, to take measures to secure the aid of the General Government in opening a route to Idaho, through Southern Minnesota.

Congress, by an act passed March 3, 1864, has appropriated the sum of forty thousand dollars for the protection of emigrants by the overland routes to the States and Territories of the Pacific. Twenty thousand dollars of this sum has already been applied to particular routes, and twenty thousand still remain, a part of which may be solicited here.

The following resolution was adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit the Secretary of War to apply ten thousand dollars of the money appropriated by the said act of Congress above referred to, for the protection of emigrants to Idaho, on the route from La Crosse and Winona, via Mankato and Fort Thompson on the Missouri river, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge the Secretary of War to make such application of said money; and if said money shall already be applied to other routes, that they be memorialized to urge the passage of an act of Congress making an appropriation of money to said purpose, and any other measures which will secure the opening of, and protection of emigrants on said route.

Hon. George Thompson, M. P., the eloquent orator and uncompromising abolitionist, had a most enthusiastic and gratifying reception at Washington, on the 6th instant. He spoke in the Representatives Hall, to an immense audience. How times have changed! Twenty years ago he would have been lynched in that city.

The Second Minnesota Battery, (Captain Hotchkiss, Anoka,) arrived home on the 21st. This Battery was recruited in the fall of 1861, and has done active service since. Fifty-eight of the men have re-enlisted.

Senator Wade and Representative Gough have gone to Cairo to take evidence in relation to the massacre.

The postponement, for two months, of the Baltimore Convention for the nomination of a candidate for the next Presidential term, is talked of. The 7th of June is the appointed day. We hope it will be adjourned to the latest period possible.

General Banks met with a reverse in the Red River expedition, on the 8th instant, losing over 2,000 men.

H. Knox Taylor, St. Paul, is receiving a Spring stock of goods which he expects to sell as low as the lowest. He is having a lively trade.

Our County Auditor has furnished us with the Tax List this week.

Governor Buckingham of Connecticut, has contributed all of his salary for eighteen months to the State fund, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

Only twelve of the revolutionary soldiers are now living. Their ages range from 94 to 105 years. Congress has passed a resolution tendering the thanks of the nation to these survivors of the revolution.

Stoves made of soapstone have been introduced at Quebec. They are said to throw out a mellow and more uniform heat than iron. The material of which they are made is very abundant in the mineral region south of the St. Lawrence.

Popular education is making great strides in Italy. Common and free schools are everywhere extended by the Italian local governments, and the number of scholars is largely increasing.

Emancipation is working well in Russia. More than 8,000 new schools have sprung into existence through individual effort among the peasantry.

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," said he, "we like to read newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too stingy to take one."

## IMPORTANT CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The Chicago Board of Trade, at a meeting held on Monday evening, last week, resolved that on and after the first day of May next, all their transactions should be based on Treasury notes or their equivalent. The Tribune says:

We rejoice that this important step has been taken, and the honor of it belongs to our great commercial organization. It is one demanded by the public interest and safety, and will save the people of the West from a loss of millions of dollars when the wild cats give up the ghost, as they are sure to do sooner or later, in consequence of their inordinate expansion.

If other cities and towns support the action of the Chicago Board of Trade, the whole Northwest will soon enjoy a sound, uniform National currency; the Government will find room in which to circulate tens of millions of greenbacks without inflating the currency, and every dollar thus circulated is the same thing as a free loan to Uncle Sam to help him put down the rebellion.

The following notice was signed by ten of the leading bankers of Chicago:

Chicago, April 11, 1864.  
On and after the 15th instant, the notes of the following States will not be received or paid out by us: Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan and Maryland. Also, notes of Ohio and Indiana, except the issues of the State banks of those States.

## "LINCOLN'S ELECTED AND I'M FREE."

At the serenade of Governor Hahn, at New Orleans, Judge E. H. Durrell, in responding to a toast to the Governor, said:

The first thing that brought Mr. Lincoln to his personal knowledge was his election as President of the United States in 1850. He knew that he was elected fairly by the popular vote. When, the morning after the election, the news came of his election, a little negro came to him while he was yet in bed, and with all the enthusiasm of which young Africa was capable, exclaimed: "Lincoln is elected and I'm free!" He believed then, and he had since that time no reason to change his opinion, that the negro understood its worth and depth, as well as we did, and from that moment he had labored with a certainty in his own mind that God had resolved that through this great contest slavery should cease to exist. That inasmuch as the white man was the first slave, the black man should be the last.

A PICTURE FOR ALL.—We are in the receipt of one of Little Nellie Williams' new Gem Pictures of herself, a little girl who commenced the publication of a weekly newspaper in Penfield, N. Y., called the "Penfield Extra," before she was eleven years of age, which has been prolific and self-sustaining to the present time.

Nellie is now in her fifteenth year and stands only four feet eight inches in her boots, she has since eleven years of age, supported and educated her motherless sisters and assisted in supporting an invalid father from the avails of her paper, which is only fifty cents a year.

We have been solicited to say that Nellie will send a Gem Picture, a perfect likeness of herself, free of postage, to any person enclosing to her address ten cents, or three pictures for twenty-five cents.

Win. D. Ticknor Esq., of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, the well known Boston publishers, died on Sunday morning last, at the Continental Hotel, Mr. Ticknor arrived at Philadelphia on the 5th, in company with Hawthorne, the author, and during a ride took a severe cold which resulted in congestion of the lungs. The lamented deceased was upward of fifty-three years of age, and had been in the publishing business for a quarter of a century.

A private letter states that the people of California are suffering at present from drought. Eight thousand sheep and eight thousand beehives have died, and the farmers are killing their cattle for their hides and fat. This drought will prove most disastrous to the farming and hydraulic mining interests of that State.

Eleven tons of cotton raised in Utah have been received in San Francisco, and more is to follow. The Mormons are handy people in various ways.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided the soldiers' voting law constitutional.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Twelve lines or less make one square.  
One column, one year, \$50 00  
Half column, one year, 30 00  
Quarter column, one year, 18 00  
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 6 00  
One square one week, 75  
Each additional week, 25  
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.  
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a first thorough business man, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

## General Headquarters, State of Minnesota.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ST. PAUL, MINN., April 7, 1864.  
[GENERAL ORDERS NO. 12.]

I.—The following extract from the Department of the Provost Marshal General is published for the information of all concerned:

\* \* \* \* \*  
When a person has been drafted, in pursuance of the Enrollment Act of March 3, 1863, notice of such draft must be served within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice, to be served on him personally, or by leaving a copy at his last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated place for rendezvous for duty. Any person failing to report for duty after notice left at his last place of residence, or served on him personally, without furnishing a substitute or paying \$300, is pronounced by law to be a deserter; he may be arrested and held for trial by court-martial, and sentenced to death.

If a person, after being drafted, and before receiving notice, deserts, the notice may still be served by leaving it at his last place of residence, and if he does not appear in accordance with the notice, or furnish the substitute, or pay \$300, he will be in law a deserter and must be treated accordingly. There is no way or manner in which a person, once enrolled, can escape his public duties, and when drafted, whether present or absent, whether he changes his residence or absconds, the right of the United States against him are secured, and it is only by performance of his duty to his country, that he will escape the liability to be treated as a criminal.

JAMES B. FRY,  
Provost Marshal General.

II. Parties leaving Minnesota for Idaho or elsewhere, and requesting letters or certificates of citizenship from the State authorities, will hereafter be required to furnish undoubted evidence (such as the certificate of the Provost Marshal of the proper district) that the respective towns in which they reside have furnished their full quota of men to the army, upon the calls of the President, or that such applicants are exempt from military duty.

III. Such parties should distinctly understand, that, while such letter from these headquarters will probably be respected by Iowa and neighboring States, no certificate can relieve them from their obligation to the national government.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,  
OSCAR MALMROS,  
Adjutant General.

(All papers in the State are authorized to publish once.)

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every second and fourth Sunday evening in each month, at 7 o'clock.

## METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

## THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evening at the pleasure of the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Congregational church.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## UNITED STATES

10-40 BONDS.

First National Bank of Saint Paul.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury this Bank will receive subscriptions on account of UNITED STATES BONDS. Authorized by the act of March 3, 1864, bearing date March 1, 1864, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after ten years, and payable forty years from date, bearing interest at five per cent a year, payable on bonds not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other bonds semi-annually, in coin.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer, and will be required to pay in addition to the amount of the principal of the Bonds in lawful money the accrued interest in coin, (or in United States Notes, or the Notes of National Banks, adding five per cent, for premium, until further notice), from the first day of March or September, as the case may be, until the day of subscription and payment. Packets can be sent to this Bank for subscribers by the American Express Company, under our season contract.

J. E. THOMPSON, President.







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THE ANOKA STAR.  
Published every Saturday, at the Hamilton  
Building, Anoka, Minnesota.  
By A. G. SPALDING.  
TERMS.  
Two Dollars per annum, strictly in advance.

The Press is the great lever of civilization; the agency of development, enlightenment, progress, and perfection of mankind; the instrumentality of the free, order and beauty of human society. Therefore, it should never be degraded by low, base and trifling things; but whenever it is good for all men, aiding them in their intellectual development, and their moral, social and political welfare—that should be the work of the Press.

### Let the People Rally Again

The meetings which have been held in this town for the discussion of Temperance have resulted in much good; and in order that the good may not be lost, it is proposed that meetings be kept up, for the further consideration of this subject, and for the discussion of other matters of vital interest to the people of Anoka. A meeting will therefore be held at the Methodist Hall on Tuesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, for free conference on matters of general importance. Let there be a full attendance of both ladies and gentlemen. MARY CITIZENS.

P. S.—It is expected that the question of bridging the Mississippi will be discussed at the above meeting.

### THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The lecture of Rev. Mr. Wells was attended at the Methodist Hall last evening by rather a small audience, but there seemed to be the right spirit among the citizens. The lecture was very interesting and instructive, showing the workings of the Christian Commission among our armies in the field. At the close, a contribution was taken up and about \$50 given by way of appreciation of the good work. We must not forget, however, that we have another work to do by way of manifesting our appreciation of, and regard for, our armies in the field. I allude to the duty we owe to the families of our absent heroes. Let there be a full meeting of citizens at the Methodist Hall on Tuesday evening next to consider this matter. Let the mothers, wives and daughters be present, and let the fathers, husbands and sons be there, prepared to do as circumstances may develop the necessity of doing.

According to the latest instructions the draft will commence next Monday. The town of Anoka has furnished an excess of 7 over all calls to the 15th instant; Bethel has credit for an excess of 4; and St. Francis for 1. Centerville is charged for a deficiency of 3; Columbus and Grove 2 each; Oak Grove 4; and Ramsey 5.

Cyprien Rousseau, of Mendota, was carried through town on Tuesday with his leg broken in three places, the result of an accident in the mines, by which two or three others were also wounded, and one man killed.

Sylvanus Stockwell of this town, has been appointed Deputy Sheriff of Anoka County, by the Sheriff, W. G. Randolph. Mr. Stockwell is a good man, and sound on the Temperance question.

Charles Baldwin, express messenger, on complaint of C. O. Blanchard, was yesterday brought before Justice Pratt, and fined \$10 and costs for driving across the Anoka bridge faster than a walk.

Demore's Mirror of fashions for Spring is for sale at this office—price 25 cents.

Mr. Gooch, chairman of the House committee on the conduct of the war writes the War Department that the facts concerning the Fort Pillow massacre are worse than reported.

If you wish to purchase a house, or a vacant lot, in the town of Anoka, inquire of W. W. Waterman.

At the Town Meeting held on Saturday last, it was voted to raise the sum of five hundred dollars by tax for the aid of soldiers' families in Anoka.

The drouth still holds good. We have had scarcely a drop of rain this month.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to take and hold possession in behalf of the United States, of all the lands and shores of Rock Island, Illinois, on which to build an arsenal, just compensation to be made to private land owners.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed the Senate bill granting lands to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company; and a bill granting lands to Minnesota for railroad purposes; also a bill granting lands to Wisconsin for a railroad to Lake Superior.

# THE ANOKA STAR.

Virtue, Intelligence, Order, Industry, Friendship, Unity, Happiness.

VOLUME I. } ANOKA, MINN., SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1864. { NUMBER 31.

### Our Wants.

Mr. Editor:—Allow me, through your columns, to say a few words respecting the policy to be pursued by our citizens in order to sustain our reputation for liberality, and meet the growing wants of our town.

Our greatest want at the present time, is houses. The town is literally packed—not a house or room to rent, and great difficulty experienced in finding suitable boarding places, by those who desire to stop with us only a few months. There is no doubt that fifty families could be added to our population, provided suitable houses could be found to accommodate them. Small, neat, substantial houses would not only pay a good interest on their cost, but would sell the lots on which they are built, at good figures. It certainly then would be a good investment for our large town lot owners to build such houses on some of their lots, not only making thereby a sure sale of those lots, but augmenting the value of others in their vicinity. It is true we have not now the necessary lumber, but this state of things will not always last; and when lumber can be obtained, let them be ready to use it in this direction, and in the mean time let every unfinished house be finished, every chamber, every room made ready to rent, at reasonable figures; and let every family who can accommodate one or more persons, or who have rooms to rent without board, leave word at some public place, say the Post Office. Do not go into it with a desire to speculate upon the necessities of new comers, but with a spirit of true liberality, that is, a just compensation for what you furnish, with a view to the benefit you are conferring upon the interests of the town.

I am sorry to be obliged to say that a narrow, illiberal policy is adopted by some persons, asking enormous rents for their property. One instance came under my observation this week. A man from Indiana desired to hire a house for six months, or a year; and after canvassing the town pretty thoroughly, he found a man who would rent his house, for which five dollars a month would be a great price—for ten dollars per month, cash in advance.

The same spirit is manifested by those having control of the Baptist Church. They have given public notice that hereafter that house can only be used for strictly religious purposes, or for the benefit of their Sabbath School. Now in a town like this, where the churches are the only places for holding public meetings or lectures, I consider it illiberal and narrow-minded for any one of them to close their doors against proper, moral gatherings of any kind.

### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. Editor:—I am informed that the School Law passed last winter, makes it imperative upon our County Commissioners to appoint, either one Superintendent for the County, or one for each Commissioner district of the County. Now, without knowing what our County Commissioners are going to do, or discussing the comparative merits of the two plans, I desire to state as my conviction, after much observation and some experience in such matters, that one superintendent will be much better than three, ensuring a uniform system of education in the County, and many other things which I will notice next week.

But the success of the superintendent plan depends entirely upon the person selected to fill that office. It is not enough that he has sufficient education, or that he has had experience in teaching. These are essential, but they do not cover one-half the ground. He should have energy, perseverance, judgment, affability and courtesy, united with a zeal for his work. Let our Commissioners, then, before deciding, be sure that they get the very best material at

their command; and not let a penny-wise policy compel them to accept somebody who is unqualified for this responsible position. E. S.

### OUR NEW TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

Mr. Editor:—In your last, you remark, "We are informed that the Kimball Hotel has become a temperance house." Doubtless, Sir, you were so informed, but we are informed differently. We know that the proprietors of that house are very uneasy on account of the temperance sentiment which they have recently been reminded still exists in this community, and we know they do not feel very comfortable on account of the fines which have been imposed upon them; but it is an old trick of Kimball's, whenever he fears that the vengeance of an outraged community is about to be visited upon him for selling liquor, to cause the report to be circulated that he has stopped the business. This is the second or third time within the last six months that he has resorted to this deception; and, as on the former occasions, he succeeded in duping and deluding many of the friends of temperance into the belief that he had really reformed, he hopes to do so again. But the promises of any liquor dealer should be regarded with a great deal of suspicion, and especially those of one who has violated as many promises in relation to rum selling, as has this same Isaac Kimball. That he is less bold and daring in the traffic than he was before the present revival in the temperance cause commenced, is true; but it is not true that he is now keeping a temperance house.

Where the buzzards are gathered together, there will the carcass be found. And when the same buzzards daily and nightly congregate at Kimball's, now, as a month ago, it is fair to presume that they do so for the purpose of receiving their accustomed rations of rot gut whisky; and it can be proven, if necessary, that liquor is still sold there every day, though much more slyly than formerly.

The friends of temperance may congratulate themselves that, by agitating the subject, they have succeeded in making Mr. K. somewhat more cautious in his nefarious business, and they have every reason to hope, that by continuing this agitation, they will ere long, force him to stop the business entirely. But we beseech them not to abandon the good work on account of the report referred to above, as it is a shallow and base falsehood, only gotten up to lull them into inactivity, and to afford him a still better opportunity for keeping open his Devil's Agency a while longer. RAMROD.

### TOWN BY-LAWS.

Copy of the By-Laws made and adopted at the general Town Meeting held at the Third Avenue School House, in the town of Anoka, April 5, 1864:

Article 1. Cattle, horses, asses, mules and goats, shall not be allowed to run at large, from the 15th day of November to the 1st day of April in each year.

Article 2. Sheep shall be allowed to run at large, provided they have a keeper with them.

Article 3. Hogs shall be kept up during the whole year.

On motion, it was Voted, that the Pound Master's fee for each sheep impounded, shall be 20 cents; and for all other animals, 25 cents each.

On motion, Moses T. Twichell was elected Overseer of the Highway in Road District No. 1; James C. Frost for Road District No. 2; and A. J. Caswell for Road District No. 2, for the ensuing year.

A. C. TILDEN, Town Clerk.

Mr. O. H. Kelly, of Itasca, is largely engaged in growing vegetables. He has recently procured the necessary apparatus for irrigating his land, and will therefore have no fear of a drouth on his premises. We were made the recipient of a nice specimen of his early vegetables the other day.

### TRUTHS FOR HUSBANDS.

When I read that article, "Truths for wives," I could not help wondering why there were none for husbands. We have hints, sermons, advices, and truths for wives, in abundance, but for our companions none. It is well enough that we should know our duty; but why don't we hear them admonished and advised? Have husbands nothing to do toward making the home circle a pleasant one? Why should they not be careful of trifles, and exercise patience and forbearance?

Men are forever telling women that they love their wives best. Very well. Let me tell them, that women love their husbands best. Those that are careful of their clothes, and don't bring dirt upon the hard scrubbed floor, and don't leave every article they may chance to handle, in any place but the right one, and don't use tobacco, nor do the thousand other things, which are small in themselves, but many such, make great confusion. Then there are a great many little things which a man could do to contribute to the general comfort of the household, if he only thought so. But far too many men overlook their own duty, while they expect their wives to come up to a certain point of perfection in all things.

From what I have seen and heard, I infer that a man is as unhappy in a loveless home as a woman. We do not live by love alone, as some writers seem to suppose, but it is essential to our happiness to love our friends, and be loved by them in return, and our husbands are not far behind us in these affairs of the heart. So, then, let them be watchful of the love that is theirs, and continue to fan it into flame lest it grow cold while they think not.

In a sermon I read lately, the question is asked, "Wife, suppose a sudden stroke should lay your husband low? Why, we should cry of course. Now may I ask you, husband, what if your wife should be thus stricken down? Tears, too, eh? Yes, and well for you if there is nothing more. It was for you she left the loved home of her childhood. How often has she had the consolation of laying her weary head beneath the dear old roof? How far have you supplied the place of the friend she left for you? How have you shown your appreciation of her endeavors to please you? In short, what have you done to repay her for a lifelong sacrifice? These things will have their weight, when she is gone out, to come in no more forever.

### THOROUGH.

For perfect insight into the essence of the slave-system, commend us to Gen. Butler. A colored lady, sent out by the American Missionary Association as a teacher to the freed people, on her way from Baltimore to Fortress Monroe, though in company with a white gentleman and lady on the same errand, was compelled to take her meals apart from them and other first-class passengers on account of her complexion; and both she and her friends were made the objects of gratuitous insult by one Rollins, a mail-agent, who encouraged the clerk of the boat in his behavior. On arriving at the Fortress, the matter was brought before Gen. Butler, and the following is a part of the colloquy:

The General to Mr. Wilson—"When John or Susan traveled with master or mistress, they could stay in the saloon or sleep in the same state room, could they not?"

Wilson—"Yes."

Gen.—"Well now, I should like to ask one more question: Which do you consider in the highest state of civilization, the slave in his chains, or the free person of color?"

Wilson—"I do not know—I guess—I think—well, I suppose the free person."

Gen.—"You admit, then, the free man. Well, all I want is that the slave once enjoyed; they shall sit in the saloons, occupy state-rooms, and go to the first table if they desire."

The result was an admonition of the clerk, who had the rules of the boat for his partial excuse, and the summary discharge of Rollins from the service of the Government.

W. G. Randolph has a few lots for sale in Creighton & Slaughter's Addition. Those who desire a bargain in such property will please call on him immediately. These lots are to be sold at any rate.

### FROM ST. LOUIS.

#### PATRIOTIC APPEAL FOR THE SANITARY FAIR.

ST. LOUIS, April 21, 1864.  
The committee on publication of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, which is to be opened in this city on the 11th of May next, have issued the following address, and most earnestly request that the editors of both secular and religious journals throughout the country, will give it a place in their columns.

The noble mission of this great patriotic festival should be made known to every hamlet in the land, and the success of the fair should be made commensurate with the success of our cause and the greatness of the nation. Friends of the Union, our gallant soldiers have wrested an empire from the grasp of treason. They have planted the banner of the Republic upon the capitals of many redeemed commonwealths. They have opened the Mississippi, and enabled its waters unimpeded to flow freely to the ocean. To their heroic and restless valor, which on many a bloody battle field has cloven down the hopes of the rebellion, we owe the assured restoration of national unity and public tranquillity. An unimpaired nation cannot forget its preservation; a free people will not neglect the defender of its liberties. Republics have been proverbial for ingratitude; ours must be free from this historic reproach.

Our government, though providing for its armies with a liberality unprecedented in the history of other countries, is not authorized to supply many comforts which sick and wounded soldiers need. Thousands of our brave defender are now lying ill in camp and hospitals. Their patient endurance of hardships, wounds, sickness, and their patriotic exposure of their lives that their country might not perish, bespeak for them immediate aid and the kindest treatment. Their sufferings demand relief. It is the object of this Mississippi Sanitary Fair to afford this relief. Within the last three years the western States have expended more than 1,000,000 dollars in behalf of our disabled soldiers. In this beneficent mission no sectional discriminations are made in the distribution of their bounty. The almoners, forgetful of State lines, recognize only the claims of our common country. The need of relief is to all alike—a guarantee of supplies.

A new levy of 550,000 men is to be brought into the field. The fund for Sanitary relief unless largely augmented, will be far inadequate to meet the emergency. Every recovery is equivalent to a new recruit, and patriotic charity must now contribute with lavish hand to prevent the unnecessary decimation of our armies by exposure and neglect.

The Executive committee hope to raise \$500,000 by the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair. Every salable production of earth or ocean, every work in all the numberless branches of industrial and mechanical art, every article cheap or costly, perishable or enduring, useful or luxurious, literary or aesthetic, native or foreign, which registered in the inventory of the world's wealth, is earnestly solicited and will be gratefully received at the halls of the Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair.

Another noble feature of the fair is a special department organized in behalf of Freedmen and Union refugees. Upon these unfortunate classes the storms of war beat with pitiless violence. In their transition to liberty thousands of Freedmen without homes or present employment, and without means or habits of self-support are exposed, and great privations and sufferings.

Union refugees for the crime of patriotism have been persecuted and driven from once happy homes in penniless destitution, and they are now violently battling for the redemption of their proscribed race and the maintenance of the Union.

MISS SUSANNA EVANS at the COOPER INSTITUTE.—Last evening Miss Susanna Evans, the eloquent young lady recently from Wales, delivered an exceedingly interesting temperance lecture to an appreciative audience at the Cooper Institute. Dr. Colton presided, and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Roberts, the fair speaker delivered her address, entitled "New Frames for Old Pictures." She spoke with grace and fluency, and was enthusiastically applauded. Miss Evans has just returned from a tour through New England, where she contributed a liberal share of her earnings to the fund for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. The other day she gave \$100 to the Sanitary Fair in this city. She had previously

ADVERTISING RATES.  
Twelve lines or less make one square.  
One column, one year, \$50.00  
Half column, one year, 25.00  
Quarter column, one year, 15.00  
Business cards, 10 lines or less, one year, 7.50  
One square one week, 2.50  
Each additional week, .75  
Legal advertisements at St. Paul rates.  
Bills payable at the end of each quarter.

To be a successful business man, one should first thoroughly understand his business; 2d, he should possess proper business habits—activity, order, promptness and punctuality; 3d, he should be honest, sociable, agreeable and inviting in his manner; 4th, he needs to become acquainted with the people and they with him; and to this end he must ADVERTISE.

left \$200 at the office of The Tribune for the soldiers' benefit. These sums, with contributions given in Massachusetts, swell her donations for the relief of our sick and wounded heroes to nearly \$1,000. She is not weary in well-doing, but intends to continue her contributions for the same noble object. Although Miss Evans is only sixteen years of age she has written at least a dozen different lectures, and made herself so familiar with them that she speaks without notes.

### EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Services and preaching every second and fourth Sunday evening in each month, at 7 o'clock.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Rev. Noah Lathrop, Pastor. Services every Sabbath. Preaching at 10 A. M., followed by Sunday-school. Class Meeting at 4 P. M. A short discourse at 7 P. M., followed by prayer meeting.

### THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Rev. A. K. Packard, Pastor. Worship and preaching Sabbath morning, commencing at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at the close of the morning services. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening, 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting Sabbath evenings in union with the Baptist church, at 7 o'clock. The meeting to-morrow evening will be at the Baptist church.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEWIS ARTIN, HOUSE, SIGN & PAINTER. Anoka, Minn. \$1.50m

### POCKET BOOK FOUNDRY.

THE owner can have it by paying for this advertisement and calling on Dr. Whitman. Anoka, April 30. \$1.1f

### THE RAILROAD CHURN!

Patented December 9, 1862, by MORGAN PATYNE, of Carlington, Morrow County, Ohio.

This is one of the great improvements of an enterprising age, and supercedes all other systems of Churning and Gathering Butter. Its simplicity, cheapness, beauty, cleanliness, and effectual and speedy manner of accomplishing its work, must recommend it to all. The world is challenged for a successful rival to the Railroad Churn. The great advantages gained in its use over all others, are—

1. It will produce butter in as short, or shorter time than any other churn.
  2. It will gather the butter after it is produced.
  3. The labor of churning is so reduced that a child can churn with comparative ease.
  4. It is believed that it will get SIX per cent. more butter than any other churn ever invented.
  5. It secures the unqualified approval of dairymen, farmers, and indeed of all the enterprising, God-fearing business men.
- It is simple in its construction, durable in its use, scientific in its operations, and easily cleaned and kept in order.
- Samples may be seen at the stores of Stowell & Co., and A. T. Davis & Co.
- Made and sold by D. G. MOORE, Anoka, April 29, 1864. [99:41]

### NOTICE

IS hereby given, that on the 4th day of June, 1864, S. W. Powell, owner and proprietor of one half of Thompson & Ray's Addition to the city of Glen Cary, in the town of Grove, county of Anoka, and State of Minnesota, will make application to His Honor, C. B. Vanvorburgh, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, of Minnesota, at his chambers in Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin, and State and District aforesaid, for an order vacating and adding to S. W. POWELL, Anoka, Minn., April 28th, 1864. \$1.5f

### FISH'S LAMP HEATING APPARATUS.

BOILING—FRYING—STEWING—STEERING—WITH THE FLAME THAT LIGHTS THE ROOM.

By the flame of a common lamp, at the cost of a cent's worth of oil, a very comfortable breakfast can be cooked. \* \* \* N. Y. Tribune. \* \* \* Simple in construction, easily kept in order, ready for use in a moment \* convenient to have on hand. \* \* \* Druggists' Circular. \* \* \* Fish's Lamp is one of the most popular novelties of the day. \* \* \* the utility of it is unquestionable, a great saving is made in heating and cooking small articles, and can be made to cook meals for a great many persons, which is actually done on the ambulance cars which carry the sick soldiers. \* \* \* Scientific American. \* \* \* For family use, hospital, tent, barrack, picnics, fishing, nursery, or sick room, it is an article of comfort beyond all proportion to its cost. \* \* \* Hall's Journal of Health.

\* \* \* I have tried the apparatus, and my wife and I proclaim the same a most valuable and indispensable article, and we now wonder how we could have so long done without it. \* \* \* Ed. Cool Oil-Creeler.

\* \* \* An economical contrivance for getting up heat at short notice for nursery and general household purposes. \* \* \* one important point is the saving in cost over coal fires. \* \* \* N. Y. Evening Post.

PRICES FROM TWO TO SIX DOLLARS. CAPACITY FROM ONE TO FOUR QUARTS. THREE ARTICLES COOKED AT ONE TIME WITH ONE BURNER.

Arranged for Kerosene or Coal Oil, or Gas. A Descriptive Pamphlet of thirty pages furnished gratis.

### THE UNION ATTACHMENT.

Price 50 Cents. To be attached to a Common Kerosene Lamp or Gas Burner, by which Water may be Boiled, and Food cooked; also arranged to support a shade.

EVERY FAMILY NEEDS ONE. WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent, No. 205 Pearl St., New York. AGENTS WANTED.



# THE ANOKA STAR.

## Both Sides.

A man in his carriage was riding along,  
And a lady dressed in style was riding  
In a pair of horse-drawn like a queen,  
And he like a king in his pride.

A woodchopper stood on the street as they passed,  
The carriage and horse and rider,  
And said, "I have never seen one on a log,  
And I wish I was rich and could ride."

The man in the carriage remarked to his wife—  
"It is a thing to give if I could—  
I would give all my wealth for the strength and  
of the horse who carries the wood."

A pretty young maid, with a bundle of work,  
Was seen as the carriage was by,  
And she said, "I wish I was as rich as the  
Wife of the man who carries the wood."

She looked on the carriage—the lady she saw,  
And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart  
These things and such were mine."

The lady looked on the maid with her work,  
And said in a whisper, "I wish from my heart  
These things and such were mine."

Thus the world, whatever it be,  
Has its ups and downs and its ups and downs,  
In looking and saying, "I wish what we have not,  
Or saying, 'I wish what we have not,'  
Or saying, 'I wish what we have not,'

We welcome the pleasure for which we have sighed,  
The heart has a way of its own,  
Growing deeper and deeper the longer we live,  
That nothing but heaven can fill.

## Why Persons go to Sleep in Church.

Mr. Editor:—Perhaps there is nothing which so much annoys and disturbs ministers in the pulpit as to see some of their congregation fast asleep. It is not surprising to me that they should dislike such exhibitions of inattention, but it is surprising that they have never learned how the attention of their hearers may be secured. In common conversation, if we wish or expect to enlist and retain the attention of an individual, we do not dose him with morphia, opium, or any other drug of sleep producing properties; nor do we waste an hour in relating a circumstance or presenting an argument, when the same might be accomplished in ten minutes; nor do we expect him to be particularly interested in a rehearsal of stale and common place ideas upon some hackneyed subject with which he is as familiar as our lives. On the contrary, on such occasions, we strive to be animated, and though we may be conversing upon some old and familiar subject, we endeavor to say something that will be interesting to listen to, and profitable to remember; and, above all, we endeavor to avoid being tedious. And now, it seems to me that if ministers exerted themselves as much to be entertaining and interesting in the pulpit as they do out of it, and if they would always stop when they get done, they would not be so much annoyed by sleepy hearers.

As a general thing, in town meetings, caucuses, etc., men do not rise to speak unless they have something to say, and when they have said what they wish to say, they sit down, although they may have been very brief. But in the pulpit, many ministers seem to be simply "talking against time." They seem to think that a sermon is not a sermon, unless it is forty-five to ninety minutes in length, no matter if it could have been "boiled down," and condensed into a thirty minutes discourse. "Brevity," it is said, "is the soul of wit," and I think it is the soul of sermons, and of church exercises generally. Our most able and popular divines in the cities, who deliver condensed, spicy and practical sermons, and who conduct the other church exercises in short metre, are not often troubled with sleepy auditors. Any one will keep awake at church, who is interested and entertained with the sermon; and if the sermon is not interesting and entertaining, it should be made so. A popular landlady, instead of setting before his boarders unpalatable and indigestible food, and saying to them, "Eat this or none," always strives to gratify their appetites by the best and choicest there is in the market; and, instead of trying to make his boarders suit his table, he tries to make his table suit them. Just so the minister should do: instead of trying to make his congregation suit his sermon, he should try to make his sermon suit the congregation; and then, if the other portions of the services are put through in a prompt and business-like manner, there will be no slumbering nor snoring in the sanctuary.

In connection with long sermons, I beg to be allowed a few words about long prayers. Upon this subject, I like the remarks which I once heard a distinguished and eccentric presiding elder of the Methodist Church make at class meeting, after several long, pointless, random prayers had been made. "Brethren," said he, "remember that in your prayers you will not be heard for your much speaking. The Lord's prayer was given to us as a model,

both as to its contents, and as to its length; and I can, with due deliberation, repeat it in two minutes, and on less you consider your prayers an improvement upon the model left us by our Saviour, I would suggest that they be brief."

It is certainly a great mistake for ministers to make prayers from fifteen to thirty minutes in length, as many do. If a minister desires his congregation to accompany him in prayer, he should not make such a lengthy and rambling one that they will get lost before he reaches the end. One of the most successful and popular ministers I ever knew, seldom preached a sermon more than fifteen minutes in length, and his prayers were generally brief in proportion. His sermons were short, yet powerful as a two-edged sword, and his prayers as expressive, as earnest and as fervent as though he were interceding for sinners in the immediate presence, and at the very feet of King Emmanuel. On one occasion, when his studies during the week had been so interfered with that he had not time to condense and re-write his sermon, as was his custom, and it being about twice as long as usual, he apologized to his congregation just before pronouncing the benediction, as follows: "I trust, my dear friends, that you will pardon the unusual length of the discourse to-day, as I was so much interrupted during the week that I did not have time to write a short sermon." No one ever felt disposed to go to sleep under his preaching, because he always gave his hearers something to think about.

But I must ask you to indulge me in a few words upon the subject of church music, which, by the way, I regard as an important item in the worship of the sanctuary. Poor singing is the next thing to poor preaching, is equally unpardonable, and is generally caused by the negligence or indolence of the congregation or choir, in not practicing, and learning new tunes. Solomon, who had something of a reputation for wisdom, and who is certainly the most unadvised worshiper mentioned in the Scriptures, did not seem very partial to old foggy music; as he frequently says, "Sing unto the Lord a new song," but nowhere says, "Sing unto the Lord an old song."

In conclusion, if ministers, although they may not be eloquent, will make their sermons brief, pithy, practical, logical and earnest, and prayers ditto; and if the congregation or choir will endeavor on each successive Sabbath to produce good music—even old tunes well sung—congregations will become far more attentive, and the labors of ministers far more effective.

IN EXCHARGE.

## PERT CHILDREN.

If there is one thing more foolishly wicked than another, it is the manner in which mothers, and sometimes, though very rarely, fathers, encourage their children to do things in infancy which even they would acknowledge in a moment would be very improper a few years later. Despite the doctrine of original sin, I fancy that a good deal of what is naughty is absolutely taught to us, as is the alphabet or multiplication table. It is natural, I verily do believe, to take possession of anything desirable and keep it until taught the laws of *manu, frum*, and the Eighth Commandment; but it is not natural to tell lies. The plain truth will be uttered until experience teaches the disadvantages of this course of conduct; and various other juvenile misdeeds are inhibited, not with its mother's milk, but at the school to which baby goes as soon as he can "take notice." "Say no, my and slap mama," is rather singular advice when one reflects that the lessons will be treasured up and acted on in future. But all the household run to see baby do at ten months by request, what, if he should do voluntarily at ten years, would bring upon his head condign punishment. To throw a disagreeable object down and stamp, to whip the table for hating baby, to kick the nasty rattle for falling, are all exceedingly cunning tricks. But you don't like such cunning tricks in a year or two, and are not fond of the very impudence you have taught, any more than you are pleased when your child "talks crooked" at twelve, just because you never allowed him to hear a plain word or a pronoun at three, but invariably bade him "Tum to Tommy's mamma and dit to me take for Tommy's or to 'Go take little wulky pulky, my nussy Brid get.'" One thing remember, and act upon as long as you have little ones to teach: early lessons make the strongest impressions, and obedience and mildness and patience may be taught to almost any child by a judicious mother.

—Sin has a great many tools; but a lie is a handle which fits them all.

## EMIGRATION.

Mr. Seward has found a new and important use to which the diplomatic apparatus and consular machinery under his control can be applied. He proposes to turn it into a grand National Emigration Agency. He has instructed the consular and diplomatic representatives of this country in Europe to give all information necessary for inducing an outflow of foreign labor to this country, and has presented a plan of a bill on the subject, which is to be acted on by Congress during the present session. One of the provisions of this bill is, that under certain circumstances, the Government will pay the passage of the emigrant. There are great objections to this feature of the bill, and among others this: The majority of persons who would avail themselves of such an arrangement would come from the lowest sinks of European pauperism and vice.

The class of people which it would bring into the country, would add very little to its industry, and very largely to its wickedness. Now, we don't want this kind of people. As a general rule, when emigrants are obliged to pay their own way, they bring with them the industry, frugality, thrift, and homely virtues which enabled them to acquire the means of transportation. And a large proportion of them come with a little surplus, whereas they may find new homes in the wilderness. These men add as well to the moral, as to the physical muscle of the country. They are the sort of men we are getting, in the main, under our present system, and they are the sort of men we want.

Government can aid immigration in no way so efficiently as by the dissemination throughout Europe of information in relation to the resources of different sections of the country, and to the ample means which everywhere exist for improving the condition of the poor man, especially under the beneficent provisions of the Free Homestead law; by protecting the emigrant, as far as possible, from the sharpers who swarm about him on his arrival in this country, by supplying him with easy means of information, and by placing him under a vigilant guardianship till he reaches his destination.

To carry out this object, it seems to us that a Central Bureau of Emigration, acting in co-operation with subordinate bureaus in the different States, and availing themselves of the channels of communication with different sections of Europe, which are opened by the consular and diplomatic system, for the distribution of emigration documents, would supply all the official machinery necessary for the promotion of emigration, on the scale which its great importance demands.

Since writing the above we have received a full synopsis of the Emigration bill introduced by Mr. Washburne. Its main features are:

1. A Commissioner of Immigration under the direction of the Secretary of State, authorized to dispense contracts whereby immigrants may be brought to the United States under bonds conditioned to repay the expense of their transport. Such bonds shall operate as a lien upon their wages for a period of twelve months after their arrival, or upon any land thereafter acquired by said immigrants.
2. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exempt immigrant vessels tonnage dues.
3. No immigrant shall be held to military duty during the present war.
4. A branch office in New York known as the "U. S. Immigrant Office," to be presided over by a "Superintendent of Immigration," who shall, among other duties, make contracts for the inland transport of emigrants, and who shall protect them from fraud and imposition.
5. No person interested in the sale of lands or the carriage of emigrants shall hold office under this act, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) are appropriated to carry its provisions into effect.

A branch office at Chicago is also contemplated. —[Press.]

## THE SMALLPOX REMEDY.

The Smallpox remedy, which cured three thousand cases in England, taken in all stages of the disease, is so simple it cannot be too widely disseminated. It is:

Cream of Tartar, 1 ounce,  
Rhubarb, 12 grains,  
Cold water, 1 pint.

The dose is from a quart to a half pint. In severe cases a half pint dose should be administered. In cases characterized by delirium, great benefit has been obtained by applying a bottle of hot water to the feet. Plenty of fresh air is important, and an outdoor airing at the earliest period practicable is recommended. When applied in the earliest stage of the eruption, the eruption is arrested and suppuration prevented without any serious result. The mixture should be well stirred or shaken immediately before administering it.

## A PLAN FOR A PEOPLE'S LOAN.

To The Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.  
Sir: I have thought of a means of restoring the credit of the Government, and securing a return to specie payment by the voluntary action of the people, which I think could be carried out through a Committee of the Sanitary Fair. It is this: Let it be proclaimed through the press that one of the highest evidences which the poor can furnish of their patriotism would be to subscribe to an agreement to deposit a certain number of dollars (as small a sum as \$1 to be received) in greenbacks, and then bring in and deposit in an envelope, in the presence of a Committee of gentlemen to be named (who could meet at the Sanitary Fair if you please), by whom the money thus sealed up, with the depositor's name endorsed, should be deposited in the United States Trust Company for three years, or until the end of the war. The deposit to be special, and without interest of course, and not to be disturbed till the end of the war.

By such means I believe the people would come forward and agree to retire two or three hundred millions of the national currency. That would enable the Government to resume specie payments; or, if not, it would so strengthen the credit of the Government, if the same step were taken in every city of the Union, that the premium on gold would go down and with it the prices of all the commodities that the poor use, and thus their patriotic act would secure a much richer and more speedy benefit than the interest on the deposit could possibly confer.

At the same time, the Government would be effectually aided, for all its monetary ills proceed from one fruitful cause—the excess of the circulating medium.

I believe some such plan as this, if adopted, would be acted on with enthusiasm, as it would, like the popular loan of the French Emperor, enable all classes to contribute to serve the country in this, the direst strait through which the people have been called to pass.

Very respectfully, yours,  
P. Y. CUTLER.

## FAST WEALTH OF CROESUS.

In our jottings of millionaires, it would seem as though those pages were incomplete without some data concerning him whose name has been for centuries and generations—fresh down to the present day—furnished the standard representative of vast wealth. Croesus flourished about the middle of the sixth century B. C. The prodigious wealth which he had inherited had been increased by the tribute of conquered nations, and by the confiscation of great estates, and by the golden sanes of Pactolus. Perhaps some idea of the extent of his wealth may be obtained from the rich votive offerings which he is known to have deposited in the temples of the gods. Herodotus himself saw the ingots of solid gold, six palms long, three broad, and one deep, which to the number of one hundred and seventeen, were laid up in the treasury of Delphi. He also saw, in various parts of Greece, the following offerings, all in gold, which had been deposited in the temples by the same opulent man; a figure of a lion probably of the natural size; a wine bowl of about the same weight as the lion; a lustre vase; a statue of a female, said to be Croesus's baking woman, four and one-half feet high; a shield and a spear; a tripod; some figures of cows; and a number of pillars; a second shield in a different place from the first, and of greater size.—[Cyclopedia of Commercial Anecdotes.]

## WHAT "COPPERHEAD" MEANS.

For the benefit of those who do not find Copperhead in the Dictionary, we give the following analysis:

C. onspiracy.  
C. onposition to the war.  
C. eace on any terms.  
C. onspiracy.  
C. onspiracy to the Union.  
C. onspiracy of the 'C. S. A.'  
C. onspiracy of the Government.  
C. onspiracy with traitors.  
C. onspiracy.  
C. onspiracy.—[Bing. Rep.]

It is hard for a man to amass by toiling in his shop when there is a leakage at home in the kitchen. "What a small kitchen!" exclaimed Queen Elizabeth, after going through a handsome mansion. "It is by having so small a kitchen," replied the owner, "that I am enabled to keep so large a house."

Very true. But it sometimes happens that the family leakage is out of doors—not in the kitchen.

—Dr. Johnson compared plaintiff and defendant in action at law, to two men ducking their heads in a bucket, and daring each other to remain longest under water.

—Say what is right, and let others say what they please. You are responsible for only your own tongue—even if you are a married man.

## HO! FOR A RIDE!

Cheap, pleasant and quick!  
to St. Paul, via  
Saint Paul and Pacific R. R.

## Immense Stock

OF SEASONABLE GOODS,  
to be closed out at

## A BARGAIN!

to make room for Spring Stock, at

## CATHCART & CO.'S,

132 Third Street, St. Paul.

Their stock is very large, and must be reduced,

consisting in part of

Cloths,

Casimeres,

Shawls,

Flannels,

Blankets

Yankee Notions, and newest styles

## Dress Goods,

seasonable and very beautiful. Also a full assortment of

BRADLEY'S

IMPERIAL

HOOP SKIRTS,

the most durable and elegant skirts to the world.

The attention of

## Country Merchants

is invited to our immense stock of Domestic and other Goods, at their want.

To our old friends and patrons, who have known us and patronized us for the last twelve years, we are grateful, but while we are proud to be closed among

THE OLD SETTLERS,

we shall not allow ourselves to be placed among the "old fogies."

## GOLD IS ADVANCING,

And Dry Goods will certainly be higher. But for the next SIXTY DAYS we shall sell without regard to the market.

## CATHCART & CO.

St. Paul, Oct. 3, 1863. 14y

## WHEELER & WILSON'S

Some of our subscribers desire the following Prospectus published in the Star:

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE

## HERALD OF PROGRESS:

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Liberal, the Spiritual, the Reformatory, and the Progressive side.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, EDITOR.

ASSISTED BY AN ABLE CORPS OF EDITORIAL WRITERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The Herald of Progress now enters upon the fifth year of its existence, four years of successful publication having demonstrated the practicability of sustaining in this paper at least one paper absolutely independent of sect, party, clique, or class, as a fearless exponent of the radical, revolutionary, practical, reformatory and progressive truths agitating the advanced minds of the century.

The same distinguished features which have heretofore characterized the columns of the Herald of Progress will still appear in its editorial management.

Devoted to the discovery, in all fields of human thought, of Truth, and its application to all the practical relations of mankind, it will permit no narrow policy to check its researches—no considerations of personal interest to thwart its high purpose.

All Friends of Progress, of whatever name, who value the permanent establishment and liberal support of a free and independent journal, whose columns are open to the discussion of all important questions of human interest, whether in science, literature, or theology, are hereby cordially invited to send us their names, for sample copies of the Herald of Progress, if not to become regular subscribers.

The publishers are happy to announce the engagement, for the coming year, of an able corps of editorial writers and contributors, by whose aid the columns of the Herald of Progress will be rendered more than ever worthy the confidence and support of the reading and thinking public.

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SELDEN J. FINNEY.

In addition to its regular attractions, the Herald of Progress will possess peculiar value to the Progressive Public as the authorized organ of the

## MORAL POLICE FRATERNITY.

A new benevolent organization recently established in this city; also the accredited Herald of the progressive movement of the new

CHILDREN'S PROGRESSIVE LYCEUM,

already in successful operation in many of the leading towns and cities of the country.

The columns of the Herald will, as heretofore, embrace a Children's Department, Voices from the People, Pulpit and Postroom, Medical and Physiological, Progressive Literature, &c.

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250 Publishers who insert the above Prospectus three times, and call attention to it editorially, shall be entitled to one paper one year. It will be forwarded to their address on receipt of the papers with the advertisement marked, without the usual exchange.

## NOTICE.

WE the undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to examine and adjust all claims for and against the estate of Albert Wood, late of the county of Anoka, deceased, and whereas six months and no more is allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate. Notice is hereby given that we will meet to examine and adjust such claims at the store of Messrs. E. H. & A. T. Davis, at ten o'clock A. M. the first Saturday of each month, for six successive months, commencing April 4, 1864.

E. H. DAVIS,  
GEORGE SMILEY.

Anoka, Minn., March 24, 1864. 26:at

## POST OFFICE, ANOKA.

OFFICE HOURS.  
From 7 o'clock a. m., to 7:12 p. m.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF MAIL.

Eastern Mail.—Leaves daily, except Sundays; closes at 2 o'clock P. M.

Northern mail.—Leaves Anoka daily, except Sundays; closes at 8 A. M.

Princeton Mail.—For Princeton, Cambridge and Brunswick, leaves Anoka on Friday at 9 o'clock A. M. Arrives at Anoka on Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M. Mail closes half an hour before the time of starting.

Anoka, March 5, 1864. Post Master.

## RAILROAD TO ANOKA!

JUMP on the Cars and take a ride to St. Paul, and while there, go to the

## CHEAP CASH STORE,

And buy your

## Dry Goods.

We are selling

MERINOES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

REFS,

And all our WINTER DRESS GOODS,

at greatly reduced prices.

Now is the time for Bargains, and if you want a

## LADY'S CLOAK,

that is the place to buy one, for we are selling cheap to close out the stock.

For Balmoral Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, and everything else, go to

THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

Next door to the Northwestern Express Office,

No. 218 Third Street.

15:ly H. KNOX TAYLOR.

## PIANOS AND MELODEONS,

F. O. WILDER & CO.,

Dealers in Piano Fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, Cabinet Organs, Sheet Music, Music Books

Piano Stools, &c. &c. &c.

NO. 122 THIRD ST., CORNER ST. PETER ST. ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Agents for the celebrated A. M. McPhail & Co.'s Star and Grand Scale Pianos,

ALSO, THE PARLOR GEM.

Mr. WILDER is a Piano-maker, and has been in the business over twenty years, and will sell none but First Class Instruments. Every instrument will be warranted, and all pianos sold by the firm will be kept in tune one year free of charge, if within a reasonable distance.

250 Pianos and Melodeons tuned and repaired. Lessons given on the Piano and Melodeon. St. Paul, December 12, 1863. 11:ly.

## CHANGE OF TIME.

OFFICE ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY! St. Paul, Jan. 1, 1864.

On and after Friday, January 1, 1864, the regular trains of the St. P. and P. R. R. will run as follows:

MORNING.

Leave St. Paul 7:00 A. M.

" St. Anthony 7:45 "

" Mankato 8:05 "

Arrive at Anoka 8:40 "

Leave Anoka 8:55 "

" Mankato 9:30 "

" St. Anthony 9:55 "

Arrive at St. Paul 10:15 "

EVENING.

Leave St. Paul 2:45 P. M.

" St. Anthony 3:30 "

" Mankato 3:50 "

Arrive at Anoka 4:22 "

Leave Anoka 4:40 "

" Mankato 5:15 "

" St. Anthony 5:40 "

Arrive at St. Paul 6:20 "

F. R. DELANO,

Assistant Superintendent.







